

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4116.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1906.

Principal Vocalists:
Mesdames ALBANI, AGNES NICHOLLS, GLEESON-WHITE,
ADA CROSSLEY, and MURIEL FOSTER.

Messieurs JOHN COATES, WILLIAM GREEN, JOHN
HARRISON, FFRANGON DAVIES, WILLIAM HIGLEY,
DALTON BAKER, CHARLES CLARK, and ROBERT RADFORD.

	Solo Violin: MISCHA ELMAN.
Tuesday Morning.	{ 'ELIJAH.'
Tuesday Evening.	{ 'THE APOSTLES.'
Wednesday Morning.	{ Sir Edward Elgar's New Work 'THE KINGDOM.' (Composed expressly for this Festival.) BACH'S 'SING YE TO THE LORD.' BRAHMS'S FIRST SYMPHONY.
Wednesday Evening.	{ Mr. Josef Holbrooke's New Work 'THE BELLS.' BEETHOVEN'S VIOLIN CONCERTO. New Work by Mr. Percy Pitt. SINFONIETTA in G MINOR. Berlioz's Overture 'LE CARNIVAL ROMAIN.'
Thursday Morning.	{ 'THE MESSIAH.'
Thursday Evening.	{ Mr. Granville Bantock's New Work 'OMAR KHAYYAM.' STRAUSS'S 'TOD UND VERKLÄRUNG.'
Friday Morning.	{ BEETHOVEN'S MASS IN D. TSCHAIKOWSKY'S VIOLIN CONCERTO. Sir C. Villiers Stanford's 'THE REVENGE.'
Friday Evening.	{ 'HYMN OF PRAISE' (Mendelssohn).

Conductor: Dr. HANS RICHTER.

PRICES FOR ORDINARY TICKETS.

Reserved Seats for each Morning Performance.....	41 1 0
Unreserved Seats for each Morning Performance.....	10 0 0
Reserved Seats for each Evening Performance.....	15 0 0
Unreserved Seats for each Evening Performance.....	8 0 0

A set of Tickets (transferable) will be issued at 48 6d. These admit to every performance, and have priority of choice in the Ballot.

The Selection Committee will make arrangements for Persons who cannot conveniently attend the Ballot for their own places on application by letter, accompanied by remittance to Sir H. A. Wiggin, Bart., the Chairman of that Committee, 123, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Detailed Programmes may be obtained post free on application to WALTER CHARLTON, Secretary.

5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

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SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

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Sir EDWARD ELGAR, Mus.Doc. LL.D.

Principal:
GRANVILLE BANTOCK.

Visiting Examiner:

CHARLES HARFORD LLOYD, M.A. Mus.Doc.(Oxon).

SESSION 1906-1907.

The SESSION consists of AUTUMN TERM (September 17 to December 21); WINTER TERM (January 21 to April 1); SUMMER TERM (April 15 to June 29).

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DE KEYSER'S HOTEL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, NEXT.

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LITERATURE

Queen Louisa of Prussia. By Mary Maxwell Moffat. (Methuen & Co.)

The present life of Queen Louisa is not upon so extensive a scale as an English biography (also by a lady) published some thirty years ago; but it embodies important new material. Since Miss Hudson's 'Life and Times of Louisa' the Keeper of the Berlin Archives has printed various new letters of the Prussian queen, and edited the correspondence of Louisa and her husband with the Emperor Alexander I., besides making important contributions to the life-history of the first-named in the *Hohenzollern Jahrbuch*; whilst so recently as last year Dr. Bailleu's researches were supplemented by the publication in the *Deutsche Revue* of 'The Letters of Queen Louisa to her Governess,' edited by the Royal Librarian at Berlin, Dr. B. Krieger. The present author has also had the advantage of consulting Alwyn Lonke's German biography, as well as Seeley's masterly work on Stein, which may well be regarded as the best English book on the foundation of modern Germany.

If it can scarcely be said that Mrs. Moffat has risen to the heights of her opportunities, she has, at least, written an unpretentious, careful, and fairly readable book. The verdict of the historical student will be that "it is all right so far as it goes"; for it is clear that the writer has an adequate grasp of the subject, and has discerned the true significance of the personality which she set out to portray. But the student will want a great deal more than he finds here; and so also, we should suppose, would any "general reader" whose interest in so attractive a woman as the mother of the first German Emperor (in the modern sense) had been really aroused.

The author tells us that, "but for contemporary testimony and the published

fragments of her correspondence," Louisa "might have come to be regarded as a somewhat insipid paragon of all the domestic virtues." She is right in appealing to the testimony of her letters to show that this mother of emperors was something far other than this, and, in fact, deserved her fame as second only to the great Frederick as a unifier of the North German peoples. Yet Mrs. Moffat is herself inclined to linger over the supposed virtues of Frederick William III.'s consort when we are waiting to hear more about her in the capacity of the inspirer of the War of Liberation. We are far from ignoring the important work the Queen did in the moral sphere in cleansing the Court from the atmosphere of license tempered by mysticism which had prevailed under the great Frederick's successor, and in raising generally the ethical tone of Prussia; but in a book which is none too long too much space is taken up by accounts of the domesticity so dear to the King and Queen alike. Napoleon's innuendoes as to Louisa's relations with the Emperor Alexander need less refutation to-day than they did when their victim was alive: what we are chiefly concerned about is the amount of truth in the statement inspired by him, that she was "a woman with a taking face, but with little intelligence," who was "wholly incapable of foreseeing the consequences of her actions."

If the French Emperor ever believed in this view of the character of Louisa of Prussia—it is possible that he did—the later interviews at Tilsit certainly undeceived him. He admitted that when face to face with himself she had remained mistress of the situation, and that "if the King [of Prussia] had brought her to Tilsit he would have obtained more favourable terms"; and to the end of her life he continued to treat her as no inconsiderable factor in the politics of Europe. Even in 1806 Gentz expressed himself "fairly astonished at the exactitude of her knowledge," and the readiness of her "reflections on what the average mind would have considered insignificant details." It is to be borne in mind that the Queen had not been very well educated; that she was barely thirty at the time of this meeting with the great publicist; above all, that it was not until Napoleon's recent violations of Prussia's neutrality that she had begun to give any close attention to politics.

Louisa's letter to her husband, advising him as to his conduct in the coming interview with the hated French conqueror at Tilsit, is of itself sufficient to establish her claims to statesmanship:

"Let Napoleon take half your kingdom if he will, but see to it that you are left in full and independent possession of the half that remains to you, with power to do that which is right, to secure the happiness of those who are still subject to you, and to form such political alliances as honour and your own judgment dictate."

In repelling the demand for Hardenberg's dismissal she wrote:

"Say to him that it would be the same thing if you were to demand the dismissal

of Talleyrand, who serves him well, but of whom you have good reason to complain, and whom you cannot possibly trust"—an admirable counter thrust. Finally there is the not impracticable notion of a union of Northern Europe against "the hydra."

The warning to Alexander before meeting his new ally at Erfurt to be on his guard against "that accomplished liar Napoleon" shows equal prescience. And in the days when the oppressor of Europe had overthrown Austria for the third time, and was now meditating an alliance with the daughter of the Hapsburg, the Queen of Prussia was one of the few who saw that he was beginning to overshoot the mark:

"His insatiable ambition prevents him from seeing beyond himself and his personal interests. Many will admire him, but few will have any affection for him. He is dazzled by his past good fortune, and fancies that everything is possible for him. That is to say, he has ceased to exercise moderation; and the man who cannot hold a medium course is sure to lose his balance and come to the ground."

When this was written the Spanish difficulty was beginning to be acute, and the Tsar was already beginning to repent the desertion of his Prussian ally.

Mrs. Moffat does not express any opinion as to the Queen's supposed cognizance of Schill's gallant attempt upon Magdeburg; and she is careful to ascribe to tradition alone the story as to Louisa's attempt two years earlier to secure that valuable fortress for Prussia in her second meeting with the conqueror at Tilsit. It comes from French sources, and has a somewhat suspicious literary flavour. But it was right to give it, as Dr. Rose has also done, in a slightly different form, in his 'Life of Napoleon.'

Perhaps Louisa's latest biographer might have given us more about her relations with literary men. The Queen was in sympathy with the romantic movement, and was greatly influenced in particular by Herder and Schiller; she endeavoured in vain to tempt the latter to a permanent sojourn at Berlin. Mrs. Moffat corrects Madame de Staél when she says that Fichte and Wilhelm von Humboldt were induced to settle in the Prussian metropolis through Frederick William's influence. In Humboldt, however, his Queen certainly took a great personal interest. Louisa reads and quotes Goethe, whose description of his furtive view of her and her sister Frederica ("celestial beings visible for a moment amongst the tumult of war") during the campaign of 1793 is well known.

Despite her zeal for education, Louisa (who acted on Stein's advice) seems to have made a bad choice of a tutor for her eldest son; the author goes so far as to attribute Frederick William IV.'s failure as a ruler to this mistake. It is curious, in the light of after events, to encounter the mention of his younger brother William, the future Emperor (who lived to be upwards of ninety, and survived a serious attempt made on his life when an old man), as "bright and good, but never

very strong physically." Not the least attractive of the illustrations represents Louisa, with these two future rulers of Prussia on either arm, walking on the Luisenweg, near Königsberg, in the days of their enforced exile from Berlin. If the elder failed to give Prussia the headship of Germany the younger triumphantly succeeded. Yet he was thought to resemble his rather insignificant father more than his distinguished mother; it was "Fritz" from whom everything was expected.

The author shows generally a sound knowledge of European history, and seldom errs in detail. She is not, however, very happy in her remarks about the Duke of Brunswick—that unfortunate survivor of Frederick's school who failed before Napoleon and the Revolution. Had she read Lord Fitzmaurice's monograph upon him (reviewed in *The Atheneum* five years ago), she would have learnt that the unfortunate manifesto of 1792 was only nominally his, and she would probably not have expressed regret that Frederick William II. "did not take supreme command of the troops": that being what he virtually did, with no very happy results. A reference to the Declaration of Pillnitz as issued in 1781 (p. 33) is probably a misprint; but we think that the rising of Hofer must be antedated. Gluck appears as "Glück," and we do not know why such forms as "Colberg" and "Cüstrin" are adopted. As to the English there is little fault to be found; but "will" occurs several times when *shall* should have been written.

Louisa's beauty can be guessed from five well-reproduced portraits; and one of the appendixes relates to the two orders which help to preserve her memory in Germany—the Iron Cross and the Luisenorden.

A History of the English Church from the Accession of George I. to the End of the Eighteenth Century. By the Rev. J. H. Overton and the Rev. F. Relton. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE reputation of this series is more than sustained by this volume. Canon Overton had made the subject the study of a lifetime, and his qualifications for treating it are well known. Not merely knowledge but also a loving interest in the Church at an unattractive period distinguish all that he wrote on the subject. Of Mr. Relton's work we can only say that he is well qualified to carry on what Canon Overton had begun. The result is everything that could be desired. The book is readable, accurate, and sympathetic. All the aspects of Church life and the want of it in the eighteenth century are discussed, and the picture presented to us is less depressing than it used to be. It was natural that men just issuing from the eighteenth century, and desiring to counteract its evils, should see nothing but gloom in the story of Whig ascendancy, worldliness in life, and latitudinarianism in creed. Newman's bitter comments are

easily understood. But we can now see the other side of the medal, and find a large amount of genuine religion, and not incon siderable intellectual courage, in the despised eighteenth century. At the same time the writers justly point out that this century was responsible for a peculiarly mundane and prosaic tone. This was not the case in the seventeenth century, and we doubt very much whether it will be so in the future. The most living aspects of Church life now show a good deal of the tenderness and delicacy which it seemed the mission of the Whig establishment to extinguish.

On two men we are glad to find the authors' verdict a little different from the common—Hoadly and Warburton. Of Hoadly they say: "He lived in pre-critical days, and must not therefore be judged too harshly by us. Of his sincerity and purity of motive there can be no question." This is perfectly true. The ordinary view of the great controversialist is that of Perry, popularized by Wakeman. Neither of these historians appears to have gone seriously into the matter, or they would have discovered the truth. Hoadly as a theologian was little more than a disciple of such men as Archbishop Tenison, and his conception of the Christian faith was certainly meagre. But he had one great merit: he saw that toleration was not an expedient, but a duty. His schemes of comprehension were doubtless impossible, though they cannot have seemed so ludicrous then as they would now. But he laid stress on the common rights of subjects to equal treatment in the modern State, and he really marks a stage considerably in advance of Locke, whose toleration was never more than indifferentism. To Hoadly the Test Act was a *malum in se*, which should be put an end to. On the other hand, he held this principle as a strong Establishment man, and naturally wished to exhibit it, so far as possible, by widening the bounds of the Establishment. He did not distinctly realize the separateness, as a different society, of the Church from the State. None of his predecessors, High or Broad Church, did this; but one of his opponents, William Law, did. His replies to Hoadly, and indeed the Nonjuring position in general, mark an epoch in the progress towards freedom of doctrine.

The other point on which we are glad to see Mr. Relton lay stress is the sincerity of Warburton. That great scholar and considerable writer had many limitations, and one of his worst faults was a taste for elaborate paradox. But to imply, as the ordinary ill-informed criticism does, that he was neither a genuine believer nor really interested in Christianity, is an error. He did care; as he said in one of his letters to Hurd, "We are fighting *pro aris et focis*"—in the cause of religion against infidelity. It is true that his method of defence is that of an Old Bailey barrister, that he is clever rather than convincing, and a suggestive writer rather than a profound thinker. We agree that the ordinary view of him is inadequate, and that the statements of Leslie Stephen

are exaggerated. As in the case of Hoadly, the writers seem hardly aware of the real importance which Warburton's famous 'Alliance of Church and State' must always possess in the history of toleration. His complete recognition of the Church as a separate social body, with its own mind and will, apart from the State, even though he makes the alliance mean the surrender of all its powers, prepares the way for the only theory of the Church which the present reviewer thinks it possible to maintain in the modern State. It is the theory consecrated by the Jesuits in the statement that the Church is a *societas iure et genere perfecta*; but it can be found in early Presbyterians like Cartwright and Travers, and is the real *cachet* of modern as distinct from mediæval thought.

Where all is so good we do not like to find fault, but we think the authors are a little too biographical in their treatment, and wish they had given us rather more exact estimates of general theological and philosophical tendencies.

Charles Dickens. By G. K. Chesterton. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. CHESTERTON'S book, which appears in good type with ample margins, is singularly one-sided and irritating, but of value as a critical study of Dickens: for study of the sort has not been made of late years, gossip concerning details of identification in the novels and sentimental laudation of a typical English figure being much preferred by the public. Dickens is a typical English figure, and it is on this side that Mr. Chesterton's study is illuminating. It abounds in side-lights thrown by a somewhat mystical optimism and uproarious spirits on the Gargantuan feast of good humour provided by the master.

The real misfortune of the book is that the author seems unable to check his propensity for wild paradox, and cherishes a growing habit of exaggeration, which leads to false emphasis and essentially obscures the issue. Mr. Chesterton's writing resembles the oratory of a street-preacher, who would persuade the crowd to stay by mere verbiage, the cramming of statements into parallel sentences, the use of unexpected adjectives, and an alliteration which is apt to sacrifice truth and logic. Is it necessary to shout in order to be heard, or to be violent to show that you are in earnest? Our author clearly thinks that exaggeration is a virtue. But when a man is hideously and repeatedly didactic—feels a mission, in fact, to instruct the world—we think that he might take the trouble to say what he must say in a way less calculated to mislead. We think, too, that he might be liberal enough to state his own views of life and politics without abusing the class and party to which he does not belong. Mr. Chesterton's sallies would be good talk; his digressions might be amusing in debate, but in a book

they seem to us otiose, if not intolerable. It is a pity, because Mr. Chesterton is a seer in his way, believing and rejoicing where many poor moderns can only doubt and tremble.

Still, in spite of these serious drawbacks, the book has good points of an unusual kind. Everywhere the author shows the courage of his convictions, and he has an acute perception of some of the main merits and defects of Dickens, which have been ignored or slurred over by others. His account of the irritability and restlessness of the novelist is a remarkable piece of insight. It might have been supported by quotation, for did not Dickens write in his letters?

"I shall never rest much while my faculties last, and (if I know myself) have a certain something in me that would still be active in rusting and corroding me, if I flattered myself that I was in repose."

We should fill pages of this paper if we started out to refute a tenth of the extraordinary positions and statements to be found here, and we see no particular reason for following up hints and clues which have much more to do with our author's philosophy of life than with Dickens. We give a specimen of his zeal for parallels. He tells us that "the fighting of Cobbett was happier than the feasting of Walter Pater." This is an ill-considered antithesis, though both nouns begin with the same letter and have the same number of syllables. Cobbett was a born fighter, and combat was his natural element: we have yet to learn that Pater was a born feaster, or, indeed, a feaster at all. Really, Mr. Chesterton reminds us of a celebrated Dickensian character who was in the habit of rounding off a sentence with anything that sounded well, without much regard for its meaning. His sweeping generalizations lead him into all sorts of irrelevant questions; he has democracy on the brain, and must, of course, explain that it is "not democratic." He sees in Dickens many things that are applicable to his own personality and views. Still, his exposition of Dickens as democrat—the main purpose of the book—strikes us as veracious and valuable:

"Dickens did not write what the people wanted. Dickens wanted what the people wanted. And with this was connected that other fact which must never be forgotten, and which I have more than once insisted on, that Dickens and his school had a hilarious faith in democracy and thought of the service of it as a sacred priesthood."

Dickens was in his day the most popular author, but we doubt if "the people" of the present year of grace has not a higher appreciation of penny stories and other lurid stuff which deals with the supposed habits, names, and pleasures of the aristocracy. "The people" means several things; in the case of readers of Dickens it means more often the lower middle classes than those who can afford none of the ordinary comforts of life—except, possibly, the halfpenny newspaper, if that is a comfort.

The fantastic side of Dickens has never met with such wild laudation. We can

imagine the ghost of the master in the Elysian fields smiling over this praise of Mrs. Nickleby:—

"If Mrs. Nickleby is a fool, she is one of those fools who are wiser than the world. She stands for a great truth which we must not forget; the truth that experience is not in real life a saddening thing at all. The people who have had misfortunes are generally the people who love to talk about them. Experience is really one of the gaieties of old age, one of its dissipations. Mere memory becomes a kind of debauch. Experience may be disheartening to those who are foolish enough to try to co-ordinate it and to draw deductions from it. But to those happy souls, like Mrs. Nickleby, to whom relevancy is nothing, the whole of their past life is like an inexhaustible fairyland."

Mr. Chesterton has to meet the criticism that Dickens's splendid and unequalled gallery of comic figures consists of people who simply go on being comic, present us (to use the language of the lower stage which the democracy fosters) with a series of "turns" which delight us, but give no impression of being living characters, cannot be conceived as young, or as dying, or, in fact, as being anything but comic figures. To say that "Dickens's art is like life because, like life, it is irresponsible, because, like life, it is incredible," is unconvincing. The more elaborate excuse proffered for this deficiency is that

"Dickens was a mythologist rather than a novelist; he was the last of the mythologists, and perhaps the greatest. He did not always manage to make his characters men, but he always managed, at the least, to make them gods. They are creatures like Punch or Father Christmas. They live statically, in a perpetual summer of being themselves. It was not the aim of Dickens to show the effect of time and circumstance upon a character; it was not even his aim to show the effect of a character on time and circumstance. It is worth remark, in passing, that whenever he tried to describe change in a character, he made a mess of it, as in the repentance of Dombev or the apparent deterioration of Boffin. It was his aim to show character hung in a kind of happy void, in a world apart from time—yes, and essentially apart from circumstance, though the phrase may seem odd in connection with the godlike horse-play of 'Pickwick.'"

That Dickens had any such visionary aim we do not believe, any more than that he was free from the ordinary desire of any respectable novelist, which is to show character against time and circumstance. 'Pickwick' is picaresque, and differs in character from the other novels. We know that Dickens was driven in these away from what he felt to be reality and justice for his creations by fear of what his public would think. This was plain cowardice in one who combined, as Mr. Chesterton rightly points out, singular sanity on many points with the wildest extravagance.

We note an excellent passage on Dickens's tendency to be theatrical. He was "sensitive, theatrical, amazing, a bit of a dandy, a bit of a buffoon. Nor are such characteristics, whether weak or wild, entirely accidents or externals. He had some false theatrical tendencies integral in his nature. For instance, he had one most un-

fortunate habit, a habit that often put him in the wrong, even when he happened to be in the right. He had an incurable habit of explaining himself."

It is a habit which many reformers of to-day share. We note as fair and not frequently made the admission that Dickens was English in his indifference to foreign art, in his humanitarianism, and, we might add, generally, in his Philistinism. His extraordinary sense of the romance of the streets, the dignity and fantasy underlying common things, could meet with no more fit exponent than Mr. Chesterton, who has more than any one else of our time a similar endowment. But we are inclined to despair when we see how that endowment luxuriates in oddities of every kind, including a great deal of advice. Our author would have us believe seriously that "in the vacillations of Toots, Dickens not only came nearer to the psychology of true love than he ever came elsewhere, but nearer than any one else ever came." He would have us believe, too, that Dickens did universal things in fiction, whereas Thackeray and others did not. These latter were merely occupied, it appears, with "realism, the acute study of intellectual things," which "numerous men in France, Germany, and Italy were doing as well or better than they." Protesting, as we do, against this stupid and stale depreciation of great writers because they are not Dickens, we may point out that there is a "universal" figure (one of the few subjects of the perpetual English jokes which exhilarate the democracy) which Dickens has bungled and Thackeray has done supremely. The Campaigner stands out once for all as the type of the mother-in-law. Dickens has attempted a similar sketch, but it is so feeble that no one speaks of it.

We suppose that Mr. Chesterton must continue, like his great exemplar, to work in his wild way, which is the only way for him. He gives us the impression of breakneck speed in writing, and a fluency like that of the popular novelist who believes in words more than anything else. We know that Mr. Chesterton does believe in much else, so that this impression is unfair. But it looks as if he did not take enough trouble with his work, and set out to teach the world with impromptus. He does not believe, at any rate, in the unpopular qualities of conciseness and moderation. Are they qualities worth neglecting? The educated man has one answer, the street-preacher another.

The book includes two portraits of Dickens at different periods, and also an index. It reaches a higher level of accuracy in names than some recent examples, but Mr. Chesterton has made Miss Podsnap into Miss Lammle.

Pastoral Poetry and Pastoral Drama: a Literary Inquiry, with Special Reference to the Pre-Restoration Stage in England.
By Walter W. Greg. (A. H. Bullen.)

AMONG the more general reflections with which Mr. Greg introduces and concludes

his account of the Elizabethan pastoral drama we find two which are well deserving of the close attention of the literary student. One is that

"any theory of pastoral is not a theory of pastoral as it exists, but as the critic imagines that it ought to exist. 'Everything is what it is, and not another thing,' and pastoral is what the writers of pastoral have made it."

This appears to us to be a wholesome warning to those who, compelled by the *force majeure* of the older Italian and French criticism, or seduced by the modern "scientific" habit of finding an orderly evolution in literary whim, have assumed that the perplexing varieties of the pastoral can be explained by rule and labelled with precision. To many the only justification of research and the painful study of all known examples is the disclosing of some general principle, or, as is too often the case, the proving of some literary theory ingeniously assumed. For centuries critics have endeavoured to coerce the pastoral to a working formula, and to discover a definition which will apply to all its phases. That they have not succeeded is less surprising than that they have not come to see how difficult, let us say impossible, is their task. For the pastoral is a more elusive thing than the sonnet, and experience has told us how the latter, though the most formal of all and the most dependent upon model, gives trouble to the literary genealogist. Mr. Greg's *caveat* follows most opportunely the generalizations of some recent books on this subject. He clinches the matter by saying that "pastoral is not capable of definition by reference to any essential quality."

A modification of this conclusion, to the effect that

"what does appear to be a constant element in the pastoral as known to literature is the recognition of a contrast, implicit or expressed, between pastoral life and some more complex type of civilization,"

strengthens rather than weakens the author's position, for the contrast of town and country sentiment, whether represented by the two mice of ancient fable or by Strophon and his friends in the eighteenth century, lies at the root of all literature. This consideration, however, helps us to another—that "only when the shepherd-songs ceased to be the outcome of unalloyed pastoral conditions did they become distinctively pastoral." Here again is good advice to the literary doctrinaire, whatsoever problem of "artificiality" may be his concern—advice as applicable to the vexed question of the origins of the ballad (to name but one) as to the subject in hand. But Mr. Greg keeps off "so controversial a subject" as the ballad, and leaves us to reflect whether some of the exponents of pastoral "theory" and of ballad "theory" are not equally indifferent to the evidences of "lateness" in the respective genres. If his assumption regarding the late development of the "distinctively pastoral" be accepted, he has supplied an analogical

argument against the remote origin of the English ballads. His observations on the persistent habit of having a "peasant maiden" and a "high-born suitor" as the persons in the ballads and in the *pastourelles*, and his criticism of the "popularity" of the latter, make for the same conclusion.

Mr. Greg's method may not commend itself to those who have a pigeon-hole for everything, and something for every pigeon-hole in their critical cabinet. His frank confession that "there is and can be no such thing as a 'theory' of pastoral, or indeed of any other artistic form dependent, like it, upon what are merely accidental conditions," will save him, at their hands, from the charge of shirking their quarrel. After all, he has given the facts and marshalled and explained them in a way which the most high-flying critic will approve. The book, moreover, is chiefly concerned with the matter of Elizabethan pastoralism, and in particular with its dramatic manifestations. It may be preferred against the volume that the preliminary chapters—admittedly an addition to an early essay—might have been omitted, or reduced in bulk. Mr. Greg is in a like plight with Mr. E. K. Chambers. The latter gave a volume of folk-lore preliminaries as an introduction to his valuable book in one volume on "The Mediæval Stage." Here, after 214 pages in a book of 421 pages, Mr. Greg intimates that, "having at length arrived at what must be regarded as the main subject of this work, it will be my task in the remaining chapters," &c. Italian pastoralism is perhaps as important to Mr. Greg's thesis as the *ludi* of the folk were to Mr. Chambers's, but students of Elizabethan literature have such strong claims upon Mr. Greg in his own *Fach*, that they may be excused impatience of these long-drawn preliminaries. Nor does Mr. Greg lay claim to much originality there: he relies on many authorities, English and continental, and to his credit, on all occasions admits his indebtedness.

The "remaining chapters" give an excellent account of the "Dramatic Origins of the English Pastoral Drama" (chap. iv.), and the "Three Masterpieces" (chap. v.), viz., Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," Randolph's "Amyntas," and Jonson's "Sad Shepherd." Chap. vi. deals with the plays founded on the pastoral romances and with the English stage pastoral; and chap. vii. concludes with the "Masques and General Influence." Mr. Greg's analysis, of the three main influences at work in the pastoral drama is a careful and convincing piece of work. These he describes as the Arcadian drama of Italy, the Sidneian romance derived from Spain, and the home tradition of the romantic drama.

We have noted one or two printers' slips, which the Oxford Press, justly praised by Mr. Greg for its "marvellous accuracy," will no doubt correct at the first opportunity. We refer to such errors as "where" on p. 45, l. 26, and "ground" on p. 311, l. 9. Something appears to have gone wrong on p. 299, l. 2.

Mr. Greg has been known hitherto as a careful bibliographer and as a keen observer in the *déssous* of Elizabethan literature. For such work his style has been appropriately direct and simple. Here, especially in the preliminary excursus, he assumes a new manner. Of Theocritus, for example, he says:—

"For him, as at a magic touch, the walls of the heated city melted like a mirage into the sands of the salt lagoon, and he wandered once more amid the green woods and pastures of Trinacria, the noonday sun tempered by the shade of the chestnuts and the babbling of the brook, and by the cool airs that glide down from the white cliffs of Aetna. There once more he saw the shepherds tend their flocks, singing or wrangling with one another, dreamily piping on their wax-stopped reeds or plotting to annex their neighbours' gear; or else there sounded in his ears the lovesong or the dirge, or the incantation of the forsaken girl rose amid the silence to the silver moon."

In another passage we have this contrast:—

"Fontenelle, offended at the odour of Theocritus' hives, Rapin, with his Jesuitical prudicity and ethico-literary theories of propriety, are not the kind of thinkers to advance critical and historical science."

We confess that we prefer the sobriety of Mr. Greg's accustomed manner. Like Bacon's "new things," such passages "trouble by their Inconformity."

Journals of Hon. William Hervey, 1755-1814. (Bury St. Edmunds, Paul & Mathew.)

THIS is by far the most interesting of the series of "Suffolk Green Books" due to local industry. There are at Ickworth a pile of fifty-eight small notebooks, covering the sixty years between 1755 and 1814. Sixteen of them are military; but the remaining forty-two are civilian, and are the journal of a tourist of singular discrimination and most catholic tastes.

The writer of these diaries was William Hervey, the youngest son of John, Lord Hervey. He was born in 1732, and after being educated at Westminster School and Corpus Christi, Cambridge, entered the army in 1755, and served for some time in North America. His regiment returned to Ireland in the summer of 1763. Much light is thrown on the story of this eight years' campaign in North America by these journals, which also contain a variety of incidental information that would not find a place in any mere military record.

Several months before William Hervey's return home, namely, in February, 1763, the little oligarchy of some thirty members of the corporation of Bury St. Edmunds had elected him one of their two members of Parliament. He continued to represent the town until 1768; he makes, however, but little reference to politics or Parliament in his journals. The Army Lists show that he was lieutenant-colonel in the 1st Foot Guards from 1766 to 1773;

lieutenant-colonel on half-pay in 1775; and full general in 1790.

From the date of his return from America up to the very year of his death, a period of fifty years, Hervey spent most of his time as an assiduous tourist. He made two continental tours, four into Scotland, and one into Ireland. But the most remarkable part of his travels, usually undertaken on horseback, consisted of continuous visits to almost every part of England and Wales. In those days there were very few men of leisure or culture who cared to experience the discomforts of prolonged homeland tours. It is not surprising to find that Hervey visited such fashionable resorts as Bath, Cheltenham, and Tunbridge Wells; or that, being well connected, he was often to be found at such places as Audley End, Alnwick, or Gorhambury. His friendship, too, with special families took him often into particular counties, as in the case of the Mundy family, of Markeaton, Derbyshire. But, if we recall the days in which he lived, when the taste for picturesque scenery or small places of interest was rare, it is certainly not a little astonishing to find an army officer, of high birth, visiting and noting such places as Porlock, Culbone, and Clovelly in the west of England, Higham Ferrers and Kenilworth in the Midlands, and Dunwich, Walberswick, Southwold, and Covehithe on the Suffolk coast.

It is difficult to say what interested the General most. He was clearly a good antiquary of his day. Rude stone monuments had a great attraction for him: Stonehenge with Avebury, the arrows of Boroughbridge, and Kit's Coty House, with very many more less famous prehistoric remains, were to him objects of pilgrimage. Ruined castles, such as Caerphilly, Chepstow, Raglan, and Harlech, and abbeys, such as Beaulieu, Castle Acre, Jervaux, and Whitby, obtain brief chronicle in these pages. Roman antiquities were never overlooked. The pictures, too, at great houses are all noted. The sites, also, of battle-fields, such as Sedgemoor, Tewkesbury, Culloden, or Flodden, were duly visited.

So assiduous a tourist must have been one of the best-informed men of his day. He took an interest in the dawn of manufactures at such places as Birmingham, Manchester, or Leeds; made notes of pilchard and mackerel fishing when on the seacoast; and was ever specially ready to mark agricultural improvements, such as early instances of the cultivation of turnips and mangel-wurzel. Draining at Yeldham, the wages of Tenbury hop-pickers, ploughing with five horses in a row near Aylesbury, the price of Welsh cattle, smock-making in Kent, hart's-tongue fern used in brewing, and the tomato in a garden at West Tarring are among the incidental country subjects that claimed his attention.

The General could never see a hill without gaining the summit and describing the view, or an exceptionally fine tree without measuring its girth; and he took so lively an interest in humanity that

he made a point of visiting all schools, hospitals, prisons, and poorhouses that came in his way.

There is a good deal of wild statement current concerning the invention of bathing-machines. We note that when Hervey visited Margate in September, 1781, he enters in his diary "one bathing machine here." But he had seen several at Yarmouth some years earlier; for when he was there in October, 1774, after stating that there were "excellent baths here, constant running salt water, and excellent dressing-rooms," he adds, "There are also wheel machines to go into the sea." The early date does not surprise us, for *Notes and Queries* (7 S. ii. 214) shows that these clumsy contrivances were in use as far back as 1763.

Hervey had strong ideas on vaccination, at a time when it was held in abhorrence by many of the educated. In 1803 he caused 190 poor people—men, women, and children—of Horringer (Horningsheath), near Bury St. Edmunds, on the family property, to be "inoculated with the cowpox," paying a Bury surgeon the then heavy fee of 5s. each, amounting to 47l. 10s. Such an order would have produced a riot in many parts of the country, but a substantial inducement to submit to the operation seems to have been offered. The diary records, about the same time, that the General divided among 42 persons of Horringer "20,000 turfs, for which I paid 13l., it being 13s. a thousand."

The terrible results of the high price of corn about a century ago obtain incidental mention in several places. Under July 27th, 1795, is this entry:

"A riot this morning at Walden on account of the high price of provisions; a small party of the mob came to Audley End to force away the labourers, but were timely stopt by Lord Howard; the two leaders were named Lord and Pluck, the latter a shoemaker; the magistrates obliged to yield to the demand, and a board was put up in the market-place stating that flour should be sold at 2s. a peck; a quartern loaf at 7d., meat at 4½d., and cheese at 4d. a pound."

The condition of the poor, even at harvest time, was grievous. The bread riots would have been much worse, but for wholesale charity. Under August 12th of this same year Hervey wrote, at Gorhambury:

"The wheat harvest began this day. Lord Grimston gives broth 3 times a week to the poor; about 70 or 80 persons are thus fed, a quart to each; the cauldron holds about 70 gallons; the broth composed of 12 stone of beef, 20 stone of rice, 7 lb. of flour, and some garden stuff; as it wastes whilst boiling, some water is added to it; it costs Lord G. about 14 guineas a week."

The diarist generally tells us where he went to church. But curiosity now and again led him into Nonconformist places of worship. Thus, when stopping for a Sunday at Chenice (probably Chenies, in Buckinghamshire), in 1797, he went in the afternoon to the "Anabaptists' meeting-house" to see their ceremony of adult baptism, of which he gives a terse description, the minister dipping a woman backwards in a large bath.

When at Durham on a Wednesday in 1811, Hervey was anything but impressed with the cathedral service:—

"Walked into the cathedral during the evening service, one prebendary, two readers, six gentlewomen at the prayers, the vergers with their acquaintance walking up and down the center aisle."

There is hardly an ill-natured word as to any one throughout the sixty years of these diaries; and there must have been something strangely offensive about a clergyman to secure such an entry as this in 1792:—

"Preacher a Mr. —, who has two curacies near Cambourn, the most disgusting puppy, both in the desk and pulpit, I ever met with."

The drawback—and it is a great one—to this volume is the scheme adopted for editing these diaries. Whilst grateful for what is given, the reader cannot suppress a considerable longing for what is omitted. Such a set of diary jottings, never intended for publication, were bound to be scrappy; but why is this scrappiness accentuated by severe editing and abbreviation? For instance, lists of good pictures in great houses are for the most part cut out, though of the greatest value for art-lovers. We are told also that views from the tops of hills or accounts of scenery are generally omitted. There are few parts of our islands of more interest than the coast line of the west of England; yet, when Hervey makes a journal of his western tour in 1779, the editor heads the chapter with, "I have much shortened this journal." In fact, we are never sure whether we have got the *ipsissima verba* of the General. The editor interpolates not a few bracketed notes, sometimes of considerable length, which we would gladly have spared in order to secure more of our notable diarist.

The truth is that the editor did not realize the great value and the high general interest of these diaries. We ought to have had two volumes instead of one, for he admits that his omissions and inclusions are "all much of a muchness." But even in its mutilated form this sixty-year journal is a remarkable document.

NEW NOVELS.

The House of Islam. By Marmaduke Pickthall. (Methuen & Co.)

HAVING acquitted himself honourably in other fields, Mr. Pickthall has turned again to that of 'Said the Fisherman,' in which he first won favour with the public—not because of that favour, but because his new theme demanded this field. That his English novels have matured his undoubted talent for story, and materially strengthened his craftsmanship, while the passage of time has widened his outlook upon men and things, will not, we think, be doubted by readers of the present book, which we warmly commend. It is a sane and well-reasoned conception; and the author's ends are served in a thorough and direct manner.

His scheme as been to place before us the two principal types of Oriental humanity, and by their juxtaposition to present a clear picture of the realities of life in the Near East. This is a bald description of a story which is certainly a work of art, rich in fine imagery and delicate fancy. But, however it be described, the reader will find that Mr. Pickthall conveys his teaching in the form of a delightful story, interest in which is never for a moment allowed to flag while a moral is being pointed or a deduction drawn. The lesson is there for those who will give it thought; but the story is also there, and should beguile the studious avoider of mere information from the moment when the two principal characters start for the new sphere which one is to conquer by his saintliness, the other by his unscrupulous use of force and authority. The two Eastern types referred to are the pious and orthodox Muslim, to whom life is a meditative preparation for Paradise, and the Muslim who, by virtue of some official post, has been brought into willing contact with Europeans, is ambitious in a worldly sense and, being somewhat scornful of the simplicity of the orthodox, is prepared to trifle with the injunctions of the Koran where they bear upon intercourse with infidels and departure from the traditions of Islam. The people of the Near East may be broadly divided into these two classes—the sincerely orthodox and the nominally orthodox. The world of Islam has not yet absorbed sufficient of European culture for the production of the agnostic, or the flippant mocker of faith. Because "East is East and West is West," too many of us are apt to write off the most truly worthy and respectable section of a Muslim community as fanatics, and to load with undeserved praise the mercenaries and self-seekers among them—the least respectable and least respected in the community—as enlightened people, broad-minded, intelligent, magnanimous, and the rest of it. Mr. Pickthall's fine story should serve as a wholesome corrective here, although it is an idyll, a thing full of Eastern glamour and elusive fragrance.

We have referred to the growing excellence of the author's workmanship. It is shown here by his delicacy of style, sure choice of phrase, and restraint and simplicity of diction. Our only objections are that Mr. Pickthall is at times too resolutely Oriental for the ordinary reader to follow him easily, and that he would gain occasionally by straightforward narrative where facts are conveyed by brief allusion only. He is a novelist seriously to be reckoned with, and 'The House of Islam' should considerably enlarge his audience.

The Youngest Miss Mowbray. By B. M. Croker. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE exploitation of the fairy tale as a basis for up-to-date fiction is at best a hazardous experiment, and in the present case we cannot help feeling that it is an

experiment in which the author herself has no real belief. At the outset, certainly, Cinderella finds a sufficiently appropriate representative in the desolate little girl cruelly neglected, and even ill-treated, by her guardian half-sister; but then comes the disturbing and incongruous episode of an expensive foreign education, and the heroine's ultimate position differs widely from that of her prototype, inasmuch as the two wicked sisters are living virtually on her money (how came the conscientious family solicitor to countenance this infamy?), and she herself enjoys a cheerful and fairly independent existence. The ball, the prince, and the fairy godmother are all too plainly destitute of any *raison d'être*, except the necessity of adhering to the copy; and what healthy, open-air girl could wear the famous slippers, far less dance in them? The story is written with Mrs. Croker's wonted liveliness and ease of style.

Lucy of the Stars. By Frederick Palmer. (Werner Laurie.)

RARELY, even in a novel, have we encountered a set of people so perversely bent on wrecking their own lives as those who sustain the action of this story; and never, outside a novel, have we witnessed such malevolent strokes of Fate as those which still further harass the author's ill-treated puppets. The net result is that two out of five people marry and live unhappily, a third is wantonly done to death in a wholly irrelevant railway accident, and a fourth (mainly through the blundering of the fifth, her blindly devoted father) dies broken-hearted. The merit of the book lies in the presentation, under an unusually attractive aspect, of public life across the Atlantic in certain latter-day phases; yet it can scarcely be said to fulfil the conditions requisite for that difficult achievement, a successful political novel. The differences in English and American character are treated with notable impartiality, and on the whole with discrimination; but the author has not been equally successful with regard to the differences in speech.

The Bar. By Margery Williams. (Methuen & Co.)

A WILL-O'-THE-WISP fascination lures the reader to the last page of this enigmatic story, only to leave him perplexed and distressed—wondering where he missed the key to the riddle. Doubtless the author holds it, but she would have risked nothing of the atmosphere, successfully conveyed, of village life on the coast had she strengthened the slender threads of plot which serve to sustain her impressions. She can reproduce in excellent style the music of the curling breakers, the drenching spray and drifting sand, the glamour and the terror of tossing sea and harbour bar; but the characters are rather impressionistic studies than clear-cut pictures of humanity. Those only who are fasci-

nated by the evanescent, the mystic, or the fatalistic will appreciate this book.

The Viper of Milan. By Marjorie Bowen. (Alston Rivers.)

THE action of this story takes place in the fourteenth century, its title being derived from the cognizance of the Visconti family, who at that time bore sway in Milan. While making no special pretensions to historical accuracy, it attains, from the standpoint of romance, an unusually high level. The author's command of picturesque detail and her imaginative power in the region of the horrible are alike remarkable, the latter quality being especially manifested in the opening chapter. For characterization in its more delicate shades no great scope is allowed in a work of this kind, yet power is shown in the conception of the hero, with his consummate taste alike in assassination and in other more generally recognized branches of the fine arts, his Machiavellian ability for scheming, and that taint of hereditary madness which, coupled with his fiendish cruelty, procures him the reputation of being in league with the Evil One. His less inhuman, but almost equally non-moral sister is also admirably drawn, and both impress us as being well in harmony with their environment. We notice with regret the numerous grammatical slips which disfigure an otherwise excellent style. The author is, however, young, we believe, and may not be above improving herself in this respect.

Meshes of Mischance. By Gilbert Wintle. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

A DETAILED description of a London bank robbery, the salvage in mid-ocean of a self-abandoned human derelict, farm experiences in Manitoba, nugget-finding in British Columbia, the arrest and trial of the innocent hero, terminating with his triumphant release and the suicide in prison of the gentleman crackman—these are some of the well-worn threads which provide the meshes of this particular mischance. There is little to distinguish the story from innumerable similar productions, except the use of the phrase "not-any-too-remotely-broken-broncho"! The author conveys the impression of verisimilitude in many of his descriptions, and with a less hackneyed plot and a little more respect for the mother tongue may do much better work than this.

The Arncleffe Puzzle. By Gordon Holmes. (Werner Laurie.)

LOVE and criminal mystery make a simple tale of 'The Arncleffe Puzzle.' The characters—which include an American Cresus, an English detective, an expert in toxicology, and a Phyllis much given to flirting—are well contrasted. The solution is not unexpected, but emotionally effective; and though the criminals fall short of artistry in crime, the book is even easier to read than to review.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

Daniel and its Critics : being a Critical and Grammatical Commentary. By the Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D.D. (Williams & Norgate).—The present work is put forward by Dr. Wright as a companion volume to 'Daniel and his Prophecies,' noticed by us a fortnight ago. Frankly speaking, we do not think that the arguments laid before the public here and elsewhere will have the effect of setting back the hand of time, or in other words, force us to return to now generally abandoned positions on the interesting subject of Daniel. But at the same time we cannot withhold from the learned author's publications their due meed of praise for the stores of information contained in them, and for the clear and genial mode of presentation which often meets us in his pages. The central part of the volume now before us is, indeed, by its very nature, largely neutral. Grammar and philology are clearly not matters of the higher, but of textual and linguistic criticism. Dr. Wright has here catered as much for the beginner as for the advanced student, and we can have nothing to say against this. The printing mistakes which, in such a mass of forms taken from various languages, are almost unavoidable, may, however, hamper young students. On p. 78 we are, for instance, presented with the non-existent γῆς, besides another mistake of a less serious, but, for that reason perhaps, more misleading nature. The Introduction, which occupies thirty-one pages, deals with objections raised by the critics to the author's 'Daniel and his Prophecies,' the bearing of the doctrine of Christ's kenosis on the problem, and other debatable matters ; and it then proceeds to give a useful summary of the literature on the Book of Daniel, including patristic, mediaeval, and Jewish commentaries and grammars, &c.

Pp. 215-77 contain additional matter grouped under four headings. In Appendix I. Dr. Wright criticizes the suggestions made by the late Prof. Salmon in his 'Introduction to the New Testament,' that the column in Origen's *Tetrapla* purporting to be the LXX. version of Daniel may after all have been another translation which served as the basis of Theodotion's version. In Appendix II. the titles given to Cyrus and Cambyses in the Babylonian contract tablets are dealt with. The well-known *crux connectum* with "Darius the Mede," in Daniel ix. 1, is of course, also introduced. What the persecution of heretics by the Roman Church, dealt with in Appendix III., has to do with the problem of Daniel one is at a loss to understand. It looks as if this part had somehow dropped in by chance. Appendix IV., entitled 'Daniel and Zoroastrianism,' by Prof. L. H. Mills, is very interesting. The indebtedness of exilic Judaism to the Zoroastrian religious system is here fully acknowledged. "No one is able," writes Prof. Mills,

"and no one wishes, to ignore the fact that the Jewish doctors, after the first shock of their national and domestic disasters, began to perceive that they had entered, so far as the tone of the Eschatology is concerned, a new intellectual existence."

Resurrection and other beliefs of post-exilic Judaism are then shown to have taken their colouring, and many of their details, from the religion of the Persians. Prof. Mills thinks, however, that in its first stage the later Jewish doctrine of immortality was developed quite independently of Zoroastrianism. One must grant that the exiled Jews were themselves predisposed to accept the doctrine, but one would have thought

that foreign influence had something to do with its beginning.

The Book of Isaiah, and other Historical Studies. By the Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D.D. (Francis Griffiths).—In this volume Dr. Wright reprints eight of his Biblical and historical essays. That on the Book of Isaiah, which occupies the first ninety pages of the volume, was originally printed as an article in the second edition of Sir William Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' vol. i. (the only volume, by the way, published of this edition). As this and the other essays are stated to have been brought up to date, we must take the opinions here expressed as representing in every particular Dr. Wright's present views. The boldness which in this critical age is required to defend the unity of the Isaianic prophecies is, of course, backed by very strong personal conviction on the part of the author. We must own that as a rule he puts the modern critical view in a spirit of perfect fairness, but the defensive portions of the essay strike us as lame and unconvincing. The charge of "shamefully tampering with documentary evidence," levelled against the critics on p. 58, rests, of course, on a misapprehension, unless it has been put in for rhetorical effect. 'The Site of Paradise,' which, like several of the other essays, originally appeared in *The Nineteenth Century*, is a sympathetic review of Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch's well-known 'Wo lag das Paradies?' As the subject is likely to come to the fore again sooner or later, the republication of the essay (No. II. in the volume) is fully justified. Essays III. and IV. treat of the traces of human sacrifice found in the Old Testament and of the "malicious charge of human sacrifice" made against the Jews. The story of the famous trial of fifteen Jews at Tisza-Eszlar in 1882 is well told. In the fifth essay some 'Great Jewish Rabbis of the First and Second Centuries' are sympathetically dealt with. 'Martin Luther' is the subject of the next essay. The author's usual bonhomie appears to have forsaken him when, in connexion with the Roman legend of Luther's violent death, he writes :

"There is no doubt, however, that such charges, however silly in themselves, will some day be utilized by the Ritualists in their shameful attempts to deprave the glorious Reformation."

In the seventh essay, entitled 'Religious Life in the German Army during the War of 1870-1,' the author shows himself thoroughly Germanophil, though it cannot be doubted that his sentiments are here largely dictated by his strong Protestant feeling. The last essay, entitled 'The Persecution of the Lutherans in the Baltic Provinces of Russia,' and reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century* for December, 1889, provoked a considerable amount of controversy at the time ; but Dr. Wright is now disposed to go even further than he originally did. He says in the Preface :—

"Disposed as I then was to look at M. Pobedonosceff as an earnest Christian whose hostility might be melted down by love, I have learnt to regard him as a typical persecutor."

In the Appendix a list of Dr. Wright's publications during the last fifty years is given. It includes such subjects as Irish, Hebrew, John Bunyan, and the Indian Mutiny. In the list of pamphlets a considerable number on Dublin University questions will be found. We lay down the book with the feeling that we have been in the company of a vigorous, versatile, strenuous, and withal a refreshing personality.

An Enquiry into the Evidential Value of Prophecy. By E. A. Edghill. (Macmillan & Co.).—Mr. Edghill's book has the merit

of being the Hulsean Prize Essay for 1904, and its value is further affirmed by a favourable appreciation given in a preface written by the Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Ryle says that "whether his conclusions always commend themselves or not, he has worked out his design with thoroughness and care, and has presented us with a treatment of his subject distinguished by great industry and warm sympathy"; and he refers to the essay having "been produced by a young curate, amidst the heavy duties and continual distractions of work in a large town parish." The author of the essay, though the statement may appear almost ludicrous, would have been famous as an apologist in the second century, when the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy in the person of Jesus was of high value in the work of conviction and conversion. In the twentieth century there is not any great importance attached to this fulfilment, and this fact may be explained by the treatment of the Scriptures by the Higher critics. Strauss, for instance, had he been here to criticize Mr. Edghill, would have declared that the more complete the harmony between the Old and the New Testaments in regard to prophecy, the more evident is the conclusion that the Christian writers shaped their narratives and constructed their arguments with conscious allusion to Messianic conceptions and ideals. Living writers could be found to dispute on critical grounds the Messianic sayings of Jesus ; and there are some who would agree with Prof. Bousset in declaring that Jesus "must have been dominated by a deep and direct sense of the inadequacy of the Messianic title for that which He felt Himself by His inner convictions to be." Mr. Edghill does not deny himself critical freedom, as is shown by his examination of the use of prophecy in St. Matthew's Gospel ; but he accepts the Scriptures as trustworthy documents, and finds that Jesus in His personality and teaching fulfilled the highest prophetic ideals, and that He realized predictions in the details of His experience. He takes as true, for instance, the account of the virgin birth, and sees in that birth a proof of the unique personality expected in the pious imagination of Jewish seers. He will not, however, associate the virgin birth with the well-known and wrongly translated verse Isaiah vii. 14, though he endorses the very questionable statement that the LXX. rendering of the verse "was in some sense providential," and adopts the words of the late Prof. Davidson, that this rendering "led men to anticipate the truth, or it made the truth when revealed more credible." In view of the importance that has been and may be attached to the fulfilment of prophecy in Jesus, this book may be highly praised for its fulness of detail and its most careful workmanship. It has, however, another and significant value. It traces the growth of an idea and its expansion into a national ideal, and sets forth the manner of the realization of the idea and the fulfilment of the ideal. The author has, whatever he may name it, a philosophy of history, and he affirms that Old Testament prophecy, "by its wonderful superiority to contemporary ideals and expectations, gives evidence of a divine origin" ; while by "its unparalleled persistence in refusing to let go the hope of Israel....it gives evidence of a divine power at work, upholding and sustaining the prophets." Mr. Edghill does not expressly limit the divine influence to the sphere of Jewish thought and Jewish men, though he sees in the history of Israel a special manifestation of that influence. He would neither have offended religion, nor have done despite to clear thinking, had he seen in the progress and fulfilment of the

highest Jewish ideal an instance, definitely to be traced, of the working of God in all history.

The Social Teaching of St. Paul. By W. Edward Chadwick. (Cambridge, University Press.)—If St. Paul's social teaching demands attention, there is also need for an examination of it in connexion with his vision of the goal of history, to be reached even in his own day through the establishment of a visible Messianic kingdom. St. Paul argued for the Gospel as a divine message to Gentile and Jew alike, yet taught men to look for the return of Christ before the Gospel could be heard in many parts of the Roman Empire. He had a clear conception of a social system, as this book shows, but he held that the return of Christ would transform the conditions of existing society. The coherence of St. Paul's ideas, and particularly the relation of his Messianic hopes to his social teaching, might well be examined in such a work as Mr. Chadwick's; but the author has chosen to write a small book on a big subject. It is not often that a reader has to complain that a treatise is too short or too condensed, but the complaint might be urged against Mr. Chadwick for this volume. It is extremely condensed in style, and many subjects requiring ample treatment are merely outlined. On the other hand, it is suggestive and full of interesting points. A few pages, for example, are devoted to the "Messianic hope"—an important subject in connexion with the education of the Apostle; and a few sentences are given to the "transformations," made after his conversion, of Messianic conceptions or popular ideas. The Messianic subject is full of interest, and the treatment is suggestive; but more is required. Again, the chapter named "St. Paul's Teaching and Modern Sociology" merely touches the fringe of a great and complex question. In that chapter the author adopts a method suggestive of a college or university essay. "As an example," he says, "of a recent scientific exposition of the science of society I would take Prof. Giddings' 'Inductive Sociology,' and I will now try to show how St. Paul's teaching is in very close agreement with his conclusions." It may be frankly admitted that Mr. Chadwick has chosen a most interesting subject for discussion; that he has shown clear thought, and given evidence of ample learning and of knowledge of even the most recent literature. Our ground for dissatisfaction, which can easily be remedied, may be translated into an invitation to him to pursue the study which he has begun.

The Foundations of Religion. By John Boyd Kinnear. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—This book is a summary of lectures delivered in a country parish in Scotland by a layman, and speaks well for the intelligence of the preacher and the congregation alike. Mr. Kinnear discourses on subjects such as God, revelation, man, sin, death, Christ, the Gospel, which are the foundations not of religion, as the title of the book indicates, but of the Christian religion. He contrives not to be dull, and dullness would not be easy to him in his rapid movement through the things of theology. His style possesses the grace of lucidity, which is manifest in his presentation even of arguments which a trained thinker would reject. A layman is as likely as a cleric to be interested in the foundations of religion, but it is not usual for a layman to have the special knowledge which entitles a man to deal with foundations. Mr. Kinnear has sufficient knowledge to keep him from being dangerous, and many readers of his book will be interested in his arguments, which are not commonplace,

even when they are neither profound nor exhaustive. He knows something of science, and can speak of it in popular language; but from the methods and customs of science it is not easy, in spite of Mr. Kinnear, to prove the existence of God. It is true that science does accept the existence of certain things not perceptible by the senses; and though religion with the same justification may pass beyond the things that are seen and temporal, it does not necessarily reach the idea of a God or prove His existence. Mr. Kinnear makes use of the old method of analogy, though his illustrations are derived from departments of science almost unknown till modern times; but he does not make the method of analogy more effective than did those who delighted in it in the past.

The chapter which deals with Christ and His divinity may be taken as another example of Mr. Kinnear's treatment of difficult theological problems. In meeting those who deny that divinity we are not likely to convince them, or to show much power of constructive thought, if we say that we are to "be content humbly to express our incapacity to understand all the deep mysteries of the entrance of the Spirit of God into the substance of a human body." It may be pointed out that that incapacity, or at least the understanding of the entrance of the spirit of God into one human body alone, is precisely the difficulty which prevents certain men from believing in the divinity of Christ. Neither orthodox theologians nor philosophical thinkers will be content with Mr. Kinnear's statement that "the three 'persons' are only to be taken as three manifestations of God, in the different stages of the work of the redemption of mankind from sin."

Mr. Kinnear has thought, not profoundly, indeed, but with force sufficient to stimulate men beginning to advance in their theological speculations.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER have sent us *Mary Barton, and other Tales*, the first volume of the "Knutsford Edition" of Mrs. Gaskell's works, which is intended to be "definitive," and will readily, we think, secure public approval. Dr. A. W. Ward, who contributes a general introduction to the new issue and a special one to each volume, has had the assistance of two daughters of Mrs. Gaskell, and his capable and sympathetic memoir (mainly that he contributed to the "Dictionary of National Biography" a few years ago) tells us all that we need to know concerning the author of "Cranford." It is pleasant to find this exposition by a writer who had long a leading part in the cultured life of Manchester, and who actually took on some of the work at Owens College done by Mrs. Gaskell's husband. We have seen of late years too many unauthorized and inadequate memoirs of English classics. There was nothing sensational or abnormal about Mrs. Gaskell, or, as Dr. Ward remarks, about her style. She copied nobody, was neither a prig nor a pedant in her writing, and her beautiful naturalness is the best of gifts and examples, putting her beside a great writer of English like Goldsmith. The authors of "The Vicar" and "Cranford" are not often the favourites of the strutting stylist, but they are not the worse for that.

By the by, Dr. Ward has allowed himself some repetitions which might have been avoided, e.g., "At the root of the misunderstanding . . . lay the rooted belief." On p. 3 of

'Mary Barton' we read of "dark hair, neatly and classically arranged 'eyes, but sallow complexions." Surely it was the hair that was so arranged, and the punctuation has gone wrong.

MESSRS. METHUEN send us a new, and in large part rewritten, edition of Mr. William Vernon's *Readings on the Inferno of Dante*. Most of what we said in reviewing the first editions of this and the other portions of the "Readings" remains true. So long as Mr. Vernon is sampling Benvenuto of Imola for his reader's benefit, or adducing parallel passages from more than one literature, or recording little experiences of his own, he is all that can be desired as a guide to Dante. On the historical side, too, he is fairly strong. But when he comes to philology he is altogether out of his country. He is perfectly acquainted, no doubt, with Italian as spoken at the present day, and has talked with many recent Italian Dantophilists. Unluckily, modern Italian is hardly a safer guide for the interpretation of Dante than modern English is for that of Chaucer; indeed, were it not that in most editions of Dante the spelling is modernized, whereas Chaucer has to be read in the forms of his own time, the analogy would be even closer. To argue, for instance, that because in Tuscany at the present day "to wear mourning" is "portare il bruno," therefore Dante means black when he says brown, seems hopelessly unscientific. Did he really mean us to see in the water of the stream of Lethe, as it "si muove bruna" under the shade of the divine forest, a mystic type of the Irwell? Again, to say that "there is no sort of analogy between the French *vallon* and the Italian *tallone*" is, to say the least, misleading. The termination in each case is etymologically the same; why French made it diminutive, and Italian the contrary, is a puzzle. But in fact it may be doubted whether in Dante's time the modern augmentative sense was fully established. At all events, it does not appear in his use of *vallone*. Sometimes Mr. Vernon is led astray by his desire to prevent his readers from being misled by French analogies; as where he tells them, for instance, that while *drapeau* in French means "a banner," *drappello* in Italian means "a file of men." In the first place, it does not mean "a file," but "a company"; and it means that simply because, as Baretti knew, it did once mean a banner or ensign—more precisely, the "colour" of a company; the name, as in Elizabethan English, being transferred to the unit which fought under it. Perhaps, however, as good an instance as any of the light-hearted way in which Mr. Vernon treats linguistic matters is to be found in a remark that *jora* is "an ancient form" of *sarebbe*. If so, it has "diablement changé en route." The two words no doubt mean the same, but so do, in certain combinations, "been" and "gone" in English. Is "been" a form of "gone"? Italian philology has made considerable advance since the days of Nannucci, though we would not deny that it owes much to that eminent man. But it cannot stay for ever where he left it.

The Church and Commonwealth. By the Right Rev. George Ridding, Bishop of Southwell. (Arnold.)—The late Bishop of Southwell was a type of bishop which is perhaps not likely to perpetuate itself: a successful head master, a perfect specimen of the culture of the old school, and a spirit full of reverence for things established. Yet he was a man of wide sympathies and strong common sense. His broad and balanced judgments were well worth reproducing, and will, we hope, secure wide attention. They

are not such good reading, or perhaps so important in any way, as the charges of Stubbs. But they are alive with interest, and full of suggestion. On one point we are glad that the bishop speaks out, village parishes. Those who know the Church know very well that there is not a little still of that spirit in the country clergy which was one of the causes that drove Newman to Rome. The bishop says, after mentioning the good pastors :—

"There is a remainder who cannot expect much enthusiasm to be roused for efforts to maintain them or the Church which they represent. The two required Sunday services, and nothing else said or done in the week, will not rouse enthusiasm, but that is not so rare a village impression of the parson's work."

Further on he speaks more plainly still :—

"If the village clergy all believe that they are satisfying their office and their people, I must say plainly that they are living in a fool's paradise. Our most loyal Church laymen....if they are reduced to give an account of parish lukewarmness about Church maintenance, end, when their real mind is extracted, by saying reluctantly, 'Well, if you look round, can you wonder?'"

We fancy that, despite all changes, these remarks are still pertinent, and we fear that the proportion of scholars among the country clergy has grown smaller, as indeed it has throughout the Church.

Towards the end of the book there are some very wise words, written in an hour which was for many one of panic, on the subject of criticism :—

"To no student ought there to be cause of alarm in Old Testament criticism; it will only be upon false issues. We have first to consider what signifies. What is the Bible to us? Is it the story of Abraham's family, and Moses' rule, and the two kingdoms? Is it not the great religious idea of the One God of Holiness and Truth which is the sole and whole life of the Book?"

On New Testament criticism, while deprecating all rashness, he says :—

"Discussion even of fundamental truths cannot be suppressed if we wish, and we ought not to wish it if it could."

The Real Louis XV., by Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard (Hutchinson), will hardly rank as a serious contribution to the history of the eighteenth century in France, and we feel sure that the gallant author will not expect us to take it as such. One sure sign of this is that from beginning to end of the two handsome volumes there is not a single foot-note or bibliographical reference, so the book is not intended to be of use to students of the period. At the same time we have a kindly feeling for Col. Haggard, and we recognize that his works on French history "supply a want." When one thinks of the tons of rubbish which are annually purchased by the book-buying public, chiefly in the shape of novels, one cannot but be grateful to an author who devotes his extensive knowledge and his industry to guiding the indolent into the paths of historical study. Whatever defects may be patent in a work of this kind, it is infinitely better worth reading than ninetenths of contemporary popular literature; and some of those who read these volumes may be tempted to turn to more profound writers on the period, or even to revive their French in order to study at first hand a most fascinating branch of French literature, the memoirs of the eighteenth century. We ought to add that the title of the book, 'The Real Louis XV.', does not indicate that Col. Haggard attempts any rehabilitation of "the Well-beloved." Some of the reproductions of portraits which illustrate the volumes are excellent, notably the Nattiers of Madame Louise Marie, of Madame Adelaide, and of Madame de Pompadour.

On the Queen's Errands. By P. H. M. Wynter. (Pitman & Sons).—This volume seems to claim, by title and emblem, to be a record of public service; and its author was, in point of fact, for thirty-six years a Queen's Messenger. But this period of his life occupies rather less than half of the 300 pages; the rest tells of Oxford—for Capt. Wynter is a son of that handsome Head, Dr. Philip Wynter, who presided over St. John's College for forty years of the last century—of schooldays, mostly unpleasant, at Harrow and elsewhere; of soldiering in India, not very eventful; and once again of Oxford and Oxfordshire in these latter days.

The Duke of Wellington was Chancellor of Oxford University when Dr. Wynter was Vice-Chancellor; and we are glad to hear a thing or two about the academic amenities of the Iron Duke, who, when his "Carōlus" was corrected into "Carōlus," retorted with "Jacōbus," and replied to his critic, "No! damn it! You can't have it always your own way! If your reading of Carōlus is Carōlus, Jacōbus must be Jacōbus."

Unfortunately, the rest of the book is not up to the level of this anecdote. The reminiscences of the author's service are not wildly exciting, for he had not much time to look about him, and a messenger does not leave the beaten tracks of travel.

Capt. Wynter knows enough Latin to quote it frequently and sometimes incorrectly, and enough Greek to call Odysseus "the Greek Ulysses": it is a pity that his style is not brighter, and that his book suffers from the inability to distinguish between incidents of real interest in the career which he has pursued and the ordinary recollections of a country sportsman.

Mr. G. P. FISHER's *History of the Reformation*, which comes to us from Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, has been revised and enlarged. The book is as useful as a compilation of this sort can ever be; it is valuable for reference, fair-minded, and accurate. It is not a full or complete account, and these things ought not to be, as they often are, treated as substitutes for larger histories.

M. ANATOLE FRANCE contributes a preface to *Une Page de la Contre-Révolution russe*, by M. E. Sémenoff (Paris, P. V. Stock; London, Mudie). The book is an account of the Pogroms, or organized attacks on the Jews, which have disgraced the history of Russia in the last months.

M. LÉON CHAINE has sent us a new and enlarged edition of *Les Catholiques français et leurs Difficultés actuelles* (Paris, Storck), which first appeared in 1902. The book attracted some attention on its publication, as it set forth the difficulties of Liberal Catholics in France who did not approve of the line taken by most of the French Catholics in the Dreyfus affair and other political controversies. It has a certain retrospective interest, as it was produced after the passing of the Associations Law, while as yet disestablishment did not seem inevitable, although events were shaping to bring it about. The chief and unique feature of M. Chaine's new edition is an appendix of over 500 pages, containing the newspaper articles written both in France and in foreign countries upon his book, and any one who has the time to peruse them will find a good deal that is valuable in the public opinion thus expressed in the journals of Europe and America on the ecclesiastical question in France, when it was approaching a definite crisis.

We have received Vol. CCC. of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, which is neatly bound, and forms, unlike some other collected periodicals, a companionable volume of reasonable size

and weight. Its contents will afford abundant pleasure to the old-fashioned sort of gentleman who rejoices in scholarship, and finds some vivid interests in the past as well as the present. The mere existence of such a magazine is somewhat of a portent in the twentieth century, but we trust that what has been so well begun may be maintained in spite of the illiberal tendencies of the present day. An Englishman's ignorance is, as Bowen once said, like his house, his castle, which is apt to be closed to explorers; but he may yet have to give way, if the small band resolved for better things remains solid.

We are glad to notice that *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain* (Harrison) has just been reissued after an interval of six years. The volume now contains 1,882 pages, and is of deep interest to all lovers of history and genealogy. It represents a class which does much good work for the country in a quiet way, and shuns, as a rule, that advertisement which follows the steps of titled persons. Among names of literary interest are those of Calverley (once Blaydes), Fletcher of Saltoun, and Herrick. There are nine families of Howards. Several families have a marked aptitude for scholarship, among whom are the Jebbs and the Headlams. Others take a pride in preserving traditional Christian names, such as the Milners of Totley Hall, who have been Gamaliels for centuries. We should have been glad to see some rule as to the length of tenure which constitutes a "landed" family, but find none. In many cases, of course, there are descendants which put a mushroom aristocracy out of court. Thus the family of Moens of Tweed, represented lately by our distinguished correspondent the President of the Huguenot Society, has a pedigree occupying a page and three-quarters of small print, and going back to "Godefridus de Monte," mentioned in a deed of 1200.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Cafferata (H. Canon), *The Catechism Simply Explained*, 6d. net.

Gordon (S. D.), *Quiet Talks on Service*, 2/6 net.

Hatch (E.), and Redpath (H. A.), *A Concordance to the Septuagint and the other Greek Versions of the Old Testament*, 2 vols. 137/0; Supplement 40/; Complete, 3 vols. 168/.

Thompson (R. W.), *Griffith John*, 7/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Baker (T. T.), *Color-Correct Photography*, 1/ net.

Harris (J. C.), *Uncle Remus, with 12 Coloured Plates and 84 Pen-and-Ink Pictures*.

Outcault (R. F.), *Buster Brown's Pranks*, 3/6 net.

Poetry and Drama.

Alston (J.), *Odds and Ends in Rhyme*, 3/.

Carr (J. C.), *Tristram and Isolde*, 1/6 net.

Cawell (M. J.), *The Vale of Tempe*, 1dol. 50 net.

Lange (M. B.), *The Dream Cup, and other Poems*, 2/6 net.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, translated by R. Fitzgerald, 6d. net.

Sadi's Scroll of Wisdom, Introduction by A. N. Wollaston, 1/ net.

Smith (Walter C.), *Poetical Works*, 4/6 net.

Wyndham (H. S.), *Annals of Covent Garden Theatre*, 1732-1897, 2 vols. 21/ net.

Music.

Streatfeild (R. A.), *Modern Music and Musicians*, 7/6 net.

Bibliography.

Library Association: *Class List of Best Books*, 1905-6, 1/ net.

Philosophy.

Cobwebs of Thought, by Arachne.

History and Biography.

Abrahams (I.), *A Short History of Jewish Literature*, 2/6 net.

Beaton (A. J.), *The Social and Economic Condition of the Highlands of Scotland since 1800*, 3/6.

Dabbs (G. H. R.), *Charlotte Corday in Prison*, 2/6.

Dryden (A.), *Memorials of Old Wiltshire*, 15/ net.

Dumas (A.), *Celebrated Crimes of the Russian Court*, 6/ net.

Grierson (H. J. C.), *The First Half of the Seventeenth Century*, 5/ net. (Periods of European Literature.)

Hyett (F. A.), *Gloucester in National History*, 21/ net.

Leyde (W. J.), *The First Annexation of the Transvaal*, Middle Ages, 5/ net.

Sliamonds (J. C. L.), *History of the Italian Republics in the Middle Ages*, 5/ net.

Vaughan (H. M.), *The Last of the Royal Stuarts*, 10/6 net.

Victoria History : Nottingham, edited by W. Page, Vol. I. Vincent (L. H.), American Literary Masters, 8/- net.

Geography and Travel.

Durrant (A. L.), Handbook to Osborne, 4d.

Hart (W. H.), Everyday Life in Bengal, and other Indian Sketches, 3/6

Lloyd (A. R.), Uganda to Khartoum, 10/- net.

Lucas (E. V.), A Wanderer in London, 6/-

Lumaden (J.), The Skipper Parson on the Bays and Barrens of Newfoundland, 2/6

Purchas's Voyages, Vols. XV. and XVI., 12/- net each.

Scott (G. F.), The Romance of Polar Exploration, 5/-

Sinden (D.), Carthage and Tunis, 2 vols., 24/- net.

Snell (F. J.), North Devon, 6/- net.

Stewart (B.), My Experiences of the Island of Cyprus, 6/-

Sports and Pastimes.

Gallaher (D.) and Stead (W. J.), The Complete Rugby Footballer, 10/- net.

Philology.

Grierson (G. A.), Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. VII.; Indo-Aryan Family, Southern Group, 9/9

School-Books.

Chope (R. H.), Arithmetic for the Preliminary Certificate Examination, 2/6

Hamilton (J. G.) and Kettle (F.), A Second Geometry Book, without Answers, 3/6

Heyden (A. F. van der), First Steps in the Calculus, 3/-

Mackay (D.) and Curtis (F. J.), Second French Book, 1/- net.

Montesquieu, Lettres Persanes, edited by E. Pelliéssier, 1/-

Pliny Letters, Book VI., edited by J. D. Duff, 2/6

Ready (A. W.), Précis and Precise Writing, 4/-

Scott Continuous Readers: The Abbot, Notes by H. Corstorphine.

Science.

British Standard Specifications for Railway Rolling Stock, 10/- net.

Cawein (M.), Nature-Notes and Impressions, 1 dol. 5/- net.

Ebbard (B. J.), Dyspepsia and Costiveness, their Cause and Cure, 2/6 net.

Emerson (C. P.), Clinical Diagnosis, 21/- net.

Eye and Nervous System, edited by W. C. Posey, 25/- net.

Fleming (R. A.), A Short Practice of Medicine, 10/- net.

Minchin (G. M.) and Dale (J. B.), Mathematical Drawing 7/6 net.

Turner (W. P.), Tuberculosis, its Origin and Extinction 2/6 net.

United States National Museum, Proceedings, Vol. XXX.

Yorke (J. P.), Applied Electricity, 7/6

Juvenile Books.

Book of Romance, 5/-

Cobb (Ruth), The Wonder Voyage, 3/6

Ellis (E. S.), Deerfoot in the Forest; Deerfoot in the Mountains; Deerfoot on the Prairies, 2/6 each.

Everett-Green (E.), Percy Vere, 2/6

Finnemore (J.), A Captive of the Corsairs, 5/-

Forbush (W. B.), The Boy's Life of Christ, 5/-

Girvin (B.), The Tower: The Zoo, 6d. each.

Hamer (S. H.), The Little Folks' Story Book in Colour; The Little Folks' Sunday Book, 3/6 each.

Leighton (R.), Monitor at Megson's, 3/6

Peril and Patriotism, 5/-

General Literature.

Agnes (Orme), Minvale, 6/-

Appleton (G. W.), The Ingenious Captain Cobbs, 6/-

Bacheller (L.), Sirs Strong, 6/-

Bloundelle-Burton (J.), Knighthood's Flower, 6/-

Blunt (W. S.), Atrocities of Justice under British Rule in Egypt, 1/- net.

Boyd (M. S.), Backwaters, 6/-

Browning Treasure Book, selected by A. M. Washington, 3/6 net.

Cholmondeley (M.), Prisoners, 6/-

Dent's Everyman's Library: Dramas of Sophocles, by Sir G. Young; Browne's Religio Medicus; Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, 2 vols.; Irving's The Sketch-Book; Scott's Redgauntlet; Maurice's The Kingdom of Christ, 2 vols.; Borrow's Lavengro and The Bible in Spain; Brown's Rab and his Friends; Ford's Gatherings from Spain; and other Volumes, 1/- net.

Fincher (J. H.), The Ladder of the Stars, 6/-

Franklin (Benjamin), Writings, Vol. VIII., 12/- net.

Fraser (Mrs. J.), In the Shadow of the Lord, 6/-

Garth (A.), Make Money in the Mail Order Business, 5/-

Gentlemen's Magazine, Vol. CCC.

Glynn (B.), The Soule of a Woman, 6/-

Haggard (H. Rider), Benita, 6/-

Hobbes (J. O.), The Flute of Pan, 6d.

Le Feuvre (A.), The Mentor, 6/-

Lloyd (J. S.), Municipal Elections and How to Fight Them, 1/- net.

McAulay (A.), The Safety of the Honours, 6/-

Maeterlinck (M.), My Dog, translated by A. T. de Mattos, 3/6 net.

Master-Man (The), 6/-

Mathews (F. A.), The Undefiled, 6/-

Maxwell (Major-General P.), Pribbles and Prabbles, 10/- net.

Meade (L. T.), In the Flower of her Youth, 6/-

Noble (E.), Fisherman's Gat, 6/-

Penny (F. E.), The Tea-Planter, 6/-

Powell (F.), The Wolf Men, 3/6

Russell (D.), The Marriage of Colonel Lee, and other Stories, 3/6

Sergeant (A.), An Impetuous Girl, 6/-

Stretton (H.), Thoughts on Old Age, 2/-

Treherne (P.), A Love Cure, 3/6

Tweedale (V.), The Portals of Love, 6/-

Vance (L. J.), The Private War, 6/-

Walton (Mrs. O. F.), Doctor Forester, 6/-

Wells (H. G.), In the Days of the Comet, 6/-

Whishaw (F.), King by Combat, 3/6; The Patriots, 6/-

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), The Car of Destiny, 6/-

Whitby (B.), The Whirligig of Time, 6/-

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Gay (Monsignor), Lettre de Direction spirituelle, Series III., 6fr.

Séverac (J. B.), La Secte russe des Hommes de Dieu, 5fr.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Svoronos (J. N.), Das Athener Nationalmuseum, deutsche Ausgabe von W. Barth, Parts VII. and VIII., 14m. 80.

Winckler (H.), Altorientalische Forschungen, Series III. Vol. III. Part I., 5m.

Bibliography.

Lasteyrie (R. de) et Vidier (A.), Bibliographie des Travaux historiques et archéologiques, Vol. V. Part I., 4fr.; Bibliographie générale des Travaux historiques et archéologiques, 1902-3.

History and Biography.

Aulard (F. A.), Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut public, Vol. XVII.

Avenel (comte G. d'), Lettres du Cardinal Mazarin, Vol. IX.

Bémont (C.), Rôles gascons: Vol. III. 1290-1307.

Heyck (E.), Deutsche Geschichte, Vol. II., 12m.

Leclercq (Dom), Les Martyrs: Vol. VI., Jeanne d'Arc, Savonarola, 3fr. 50.

Lippert (J.), Ibn Saad: Biographien Muhammeds, Vol. IV. Part I., hrg., 6m. 50.

Théodore-Vibert (P.), La Philosophie de la Colonisation, Vol. II., 8fr.

Geography.

Blanchard (R.), La Flandre, 12fr.

Philology.

Némethy (G.), Lygdamni Carmina et Panegyricus in Messallam, ed., 3m.

* * * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT BRADFORD.

II.

The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday morning, September 5th, when Mr. H. W. Fovargue (Hon. Solicitor to the Association) submitted his views on 'Library Legislation for County Areas,' and incidentally referred to the new Public Libraries Bill which the Association is promoting, and which, among other points, proposes that libraries shall be relieved from the payment of local rates, that the Act shall be extended to counties, and, moreover, that the present limitation of the rate to one penny shall be removed. The subject was discussed by Councillor T. C. Abbott (Manchester), who urged all the members present to help to create public opinion in favour of the proposed alteration of the law; by Mr. C. Madeley (Warrington), Mr. E. A. Savage (Wallasey), Mr. Greenough (Reading), and others. Mr. T. Duckworth (Worcester) moved and Mr. Lockett (Huddersfield) seconded: "That this meeting approves of the principles of the Public Libraries Bill drawn up by the Council." The resolution was carried.

Mr. J. McKillop (London School of Economics) then dealt with 'The Present Position of London Municipal Libraries, with Suggestions for increasing their Efficiency.' There were in London about 85 libraries and branches supported by rates raised by 25 out of the 28 metropolitan boroughs. The suggestion was that a central loan collection of the more expensive books specially useful to the university student should be formed, and that these books should be issued free of charge, for use at home, through local libraries. The cost was estimated roughly at 60,000/-, spread over ten years, with an annual charge for administration of about 5,000/- after four or five years. Mr. L. Inkster (Battersea), Mr. L. Stanley Jast (Croydon), Mr. H. D. Roberts (Brighton), Mr. Doubleday (Hampstead), and others favoured the idea of a central authority. Mr. H. R. Tedder (Aldred) said the proposals were on sound lines of evolution and a natural consequence of recent changes in metropolitan government. A resolution requesting the Council to consider the question was carried.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. James Roberts invited a large party to meet the members at a garden party in their beautiful grounds at Milner Field, Saltaire. In the

evening the Annual Report of the Council was submitted at a business meeting. The Council were able to announce an increase in the membership, but the number of deaths during the year had been unhappily large, including that of Dr. Richard Garnett. The twenty-eighth annual meeting at Cambridge in 1905 was specially interesting as being held in commemoration of the jubilee of the Cambridge Free Library and of its librarian. The Association had been officially represented at the inaugural ceremonies of several new libraries. The first of the three local conferences authorized by the Cambridge meeting in continuation of the work of the Public Education and Public Libraries Committee was held at Birmingham on May 3rd, by kind invitation of the Lord Mayor, who presided over the meeting. Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., had promised to take charge of the Bill to amend library legislation proposed by the Council. The Council drew attention to the great and increasing success of the work of the Education Committee: over one hundred students entered for the last examination, being more than double the number of the previous year. Correspondence classes in library history and administration and in cataloguing had been conducted by Mr. Brown and Mr. Quinn, and had been taken advantage of very largely by assistants outside London. Courses of lectures in cataloguing, classification, library history, and library administration had been delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science. In consequence of his appointment to the librarianship at Brighton, Mr. H. D. Roberts had been obliged to resign his office as Hon. Secretary, and the Council expressed their thanks for the valuable services rendered by him during ten years. Nearly the whole edition of 1,000 copies of 'Leather for Libraries,' prepared by the Sound Leather Committee, had been sold. Satisfactory progress had been made during the past year in the cataloguing of the library of the Association, now conveniently housed at the London School of Economics. The Report, balance-sheet, and accounts were received and adopted.

The whole of Thursday was devoted to the important technical subjects of classification, cataloguing, bookbinding, and professional education. In a paper on 'The Development of Classification' Mr. E. A. Savage (Wallasey) criticized the separation of geography from history and the keeping of biographical literature apart in subject classification. The relative functions of classification and cataloguing were often confused. Mr. F. T. Barrett (Glasgow), Mr. L. S. Jast, Mr. E. W. Hulme (Patent Office), and Mr. H. R. Tedder took part in the discussion. 'The Formation of an Advisory Board on Cataloguing and Classification' was recommended by Mr. T. Aldred (Southwark). Mr. Cyril Davenport (British Museum) followed with a lantern lecture on the history of bookbinding in England, and, aided by a fine series of pictures of beautiful specimens, described the characteristic work of the great English bookbinders from the ninth century to the present time.

In the afternoon Mr. H. D. Roberts dealt with 'The Education of the Librarian: Elementary Stage,' and Mr. E. A. Baker (Athenæum Club) with the advanced stage of the same subject, which was also discussed by Mr. Tedder, Mr. McKillop, and Mr. G. T. Shaw (Liverpool). 'The Thomas Greenwood Library at Manchester' was described by Mr. W. E. A. Axon (Manchester), and 'The Library of the Association at the London School of Economics' by Mr. E. W. Hulme. The proceedings then came to an end.

During the meeting a model bindery for a

library, including leathers, arranged by Mr. Douglas Cockerell (Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son), was exhibited, and also a collection of the best books of 1905 and 1906, formed with the kind co-operation of the principal publishers. A classified and annotated list of these books was on sale. In the evening the usual annual dinner of the Association took place at the Midland Hotel, Bradford.

On Friday there was a whole-day excursion to Farnley Hall, Ilkley, and Bolton Abbey, which wound up a well-attended and successful meeting. The excellent local organization was due to the Reception Committee, of which the Mayor (Mr. W. A. Whitehead) was chairman, the vice-chairmen being Alderman J. S. Toothill and Councillor W. C. Lupton, and the hon. secretaries Mr. F. Stevens and Mr. Butler Wood (City Librarian).

The meeting next year will be held at Glasgow.

THE PRIOR PAPERS AT LONGLEAT.

he University Press, Cambridge, Sept. 3rd, 1906.

THROUGH the kindness of the Marquis of Bath, I have had an opportunity of examining the Prior papers preserved at Longleat. These papers contain, in addition to the Prose Dialogues, referred to by Pope and by other writers who saw them, many hitherto unpublished poems by Prior, written by him at Wimpole and at Down Hall in his later years, together with other poems of, presumably, an earlier date. In the Preface to the first volume of Prior's writings, edited by me for the Syndics of the University Press (1905), I was able to announce that, thanks to the kindness of the Marquis of Bath, the second volume will contain the Prose Dialogues referred to above. I am now able to add that the Marquis of Bath has been so good as to express his willingness to meet the wishes of the Syndics of the Press with regard to these unpublished poems by Prior, and that they also will form part of the second volume now in the press.

This examination of the Longleat MSS. has solved one or two vexed questions, which will be dealt with in due course; it has shown that Prior worked in forms of verse hitherto unsuspected; and it has proved that certain poems published anonymously are his. I am now anxious to ascertain, before the publication of my second volume, whether any of the poems photographed for, or transcribed by, me were published anonymously and have eluded the search I have so far made. By the courtesy of the editor of *The Athenæum*, therefore, I add a list of titles and first lines of the more important of the poems I propose to print as an addition to Prior's known work, and I shall be extremely grateful if any scholar familiar with the miscellanies of the period will let me know at the University Press, should he recognize any of these.

To Madam K.P. See Strephon see what a resplendent ray.

To a Lady Sleeping. Still Sleep still fold those lovely Arms.

Charity never faileth. Say wouldst Thou gain eternal Praise.

In praise of the Lady Margaret, etc. If gilded flaggs and heaps of polish'd Stone.

Spoken in a Vision to the Lady Margaret. 'Twas night, the Drowsy Dietys began.

On the Coronation. No 'tis in vain; what limits shal controll.

Not writing to K.P. So from Divinity and things above.

Arria and Petus. With Roman constancy & descent pride.

To the Countess of Dorset. Yes I did sturnly believe.

To the E. of D. The scorching Dogstar and the Sun's fierce ray.

Journey to Copt-Hall. Thirty Six Miles—too far to walk a-foot.

On Mr. F. S. Killing the French K. The joyful Slaves whom your report set free.

To the B. of R. With humble hopes Your goodness will excuse.

God is Love. Almighty Power! whom Angels hymns, men's Prayers adore.

To the E. of D. Wake Goddess wake Thy drowsy Lyre.

A Hymn to the Spring. Fairest Child of flowing time.

To a Friend on his Marriage. Chamont was absent, and remembrance brought.

Letter to T. My little Wid: to you I send.

To Dr. F. To clear the Brain or purge the thought.

Epistle to Lord —. That with much Wealth and large encrease, My Lord.

To My Lady Exeter. Great God of Time, whose early care.

Song. Set by Mr. K. Love has often threat'ned War.

Song. Set by Messrs. Pickering & Tudway. Love I confess I thought Thee but a Name.

To Mr. K.—'s Tune of the Prince's march. Great Nassau rise from Beauty.

Celia. Were Celia absent and remembrance brought. A Hymn to Venus. Almighty pow'r of Harmony & Love.

[Unnamed.] Thy King, O may I call him by that Name?

Ballad. The Factions which each other claw.

[Unnamed.] The Crown once again. Seneca Troas Act 2 Chorus translated. Is it a Truth or but a well told Lye.

[Unnamed.] For instance, when you think you see a.

Intended for Lock. Lock wou'd the Human understanding show.

[Unnamed.] For when your Judge becomes your Foe.

[Unnamed.] To her loose dress she calls some foreign Aid.

[Unnamed.] Odd is the Justice of that Land. Anaxarchus. Thus wounded and thus spit.

[Unnamed.] Yet Distanc'd and Undone by those. Invocation to Fortune. Assist my Cause with Honour, Justice, Truth.

[Unnamed.] Who e'er a serious view will take. True Statesmen. True Statesmen only Love or Hate.

Simile. The worthless Cypher, when alone. The Courtier. Our Courtiers traffick for their fame.

From Virgil's Georgic. So Philomel beneath the Poplar shade.

Answer to the Female Phaeton. As Almoner in Holy Week.

To a Painter. In foreign Lands my Poetry stands dumb.

Prologue to the play of Chit Chat. The ugly Beau too partial to his Glass.

Frederik, etc. What Boeace with superior Genius Cleath'd.

From Ronsard's Franciade. On Yonder Guilty Plain, long Seasons hence.

[Unnamed.] Broghil did Cowley's thankful Muse commend.

[Unnamed.] Let Reason then her Arts implay.

[Unnamed.] Thou Arm'st thyself in Celia's Eyes.

Song. Let Us my Dear my life be Friends.

[Unnamed.] O Dear to God & Man O Prince approuvd.

[Unnamed.] Releas'd from the Noise of the Butcher & Baker.

A. R. WALLER.

TWO POEMS OF PHILIP MASSINGER.

I REGRET to say that these poems have already been printed. Prof. Bang, of Louvain, points out to me that they appeared in *Englische Studien*, vol. xxvi., 1899, which I am sorry to have overlooked.

Apparently Dr. Grosart abandoned his intention of publishing his miscellaneous collection of "Finds," and contented himself with printing the Massinger poems, an epithalamium by Randolph, and a few additional lyrics. I do not know whether he carried out the intention, expressed in a

foot-note of his article, to print "a hitherto unpublished poem by Bacon entitled 'Farewell to Fortune,'" which he found in the same manuscript as the Massinger. In any case, it is the trite "The world's a bubble," which has found its way into the anthologies.

PERCY SIMPSON.

MR. PERCY SIMPSON will, I am sure, pardon me for pointing out that he is incorrect in thinking that the two poems in the last number of *The Athenæum* under the above heading are printed for the first time. They were published seven years ago, by Dr. A. B. Grosart himself, in *Englische Studien* (Band XXVI.), and are well known to students of Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher.

A. R. WALLER.

THE BATTLE OF ETHANDUN.

St. John's College, Oxford.

MR. GRESWELL, following largely the lines of Bishop Clifford, endeavours to prove that Alfred's crowning victory in 878 was fought at Edington in Somerset. His evidence is largely based upon the natural features of the district as they are made to harmonize with the Danish plan of campaign. We read much of this latter in Bishop Clifford's paper, but as the plan of campaign was so largely the product of his undisciplined imagination, he has failed to convince critical students that he was justified in placing this important battle in Somerset. Mr. Greswell has hardly succeeded in strengthening Clifford's theories. He assumes that the raid of Ingwar and Healfdene's brother, whom he calls Hubba, was part of the campaign. He states that "we are trying to reconcile the impossible" in making the joint campaign extend from Cynuit Castle at Apple-dore (a modern antiquarian figment) to Edington, near Westbury, in Wilts. The point of this argument is that the latter place is too far inland, and, indeed, it is objected that Wiltshire has not a seaboard. If these arguments were valid, Mr. Greswell would have to prove that the Cippanham (whose identity with the Wiltshire Chippenham is placed beyond all doubt by Asser) was also in Somerset, for it is open to all the objections that he urges against Edington near Westbury, and yet it played a considerable part in the campaign.

As I have identified Ethandun with this Wiltshire Edington in my map of Anglo-Saxon Britain, and in my edition of Asser, where I have dealt with the claims of other sites, I make no excuse for examining Mr. Greswell's arguments *seriatim*.

1. This I have dealt with above. The strange idea that Dene Forest derives its name from the Danes does not, even if it were true, afford any serious argument in support of Mr. Greswell's views.

2. Mr. Greswell adopts Bishop Clifford's identification of Cynuit with Combwich at the mouth of the Parrett. By amazing arguments Clifford had previously located Cynuit at Cannington Park, Somerset. The way in which he converts Cynuit into Combwich is characteristic of his methods of dealing with historical evidence. Instead of Asser's form Cynuit he takes the late form Cynwith (where the *th* has obviously the usual Anglo-Norman value of *t*), alters it into Cynwich, which he explains as meaning "King's town" (the compound *Cyne-wic* is not recorded in O.E.), and then identifies it with Combwich! Mr. Greswell quotes Roger of Hoveden's form as "Cym-wich," but the reading in Bishop Stubbs's edition is Cynwith. But it is waste of time to discuss the form used by this chronicler,

for in this passage he merely copies Simeon of Durham, who in his turn copies Florence of Worcester, who transcribes Asser, who is the only authority for the name.

3. The old "Cottonian MS." that states that "Hubba is said to have sacked Somerton" in 878 is too vague a reference to be of any use. If not due to some modern antiquary's blunder, the MS. must be one of the products of the late falsifiers of history of the period when the French "Brut" and its lies flourished. Certainly no such sacking of Somerton is known from trustworthy sources, and the Cottonian collection is hardly the one in which a ninth-century authority would have lurked for three centuries without discovery.

4. The much later evidence of the division of Somerset east and west by the Parret, and William the Conqueror's disposal of lands in that county, do not afford any argument that can be taken seriously as to the site of Ethandun. This certainly does not prove that the ninth-century district of the Defene extended to the Parret.

5. The starting-point of the attempts to locate this battlefield in Somerset is the existence of a place called Edington in that county. Mr. Greswell, in order to support the identification of this Edington with Ethandun, advances the argument that the name "agrees closely with Huntingdon's 'Edendune.'" Here, again, we have a worthless and derivative form of the twelfth century cited in preference to the contemporary ninth-century Ethandun. No argument in favour of the Somerset Edington as against the one in Wiltshire can be based upon Huntingdon's spelling. Both forms might equally descend from Ethandun, and in order to decide between the two it is necessary to trace their history. As Edington in Wiltshire was conferred upon Romsey Abbey by King Edgar in 968, and it was thus a royal possession, there can be no reasonable doubt that it was the Ethandun of King Alfred's will, and of a charter, preserved in the original form, of King Eadwig in 957. On the other hand, the Somerset Edington appears in Domesday and in the Exeter Domesday as Eduuimtune, Edwinetuna, and clearly represents an O.E. Eadwines-tun. Thus there never was an Ethandun in Somerset. This fact makes any comment on arguments 6 and 7 unnecessary.

6. If "rumours still survive of King Alfred's fights with the Danes in this Polden neighbourhood," they are, no doubt, due to the inspiration of misguided local antiquaries, and are too untrustworthy to deserve attention.

From the evidence of Athelweard, who had from his official position a good knowledge of this part of Wessex, it is clear that Cynuit was in Devon. The name is a Welsh form of the river-name Cunetio, which appears in O.E. as Cyne, in modern English as Kennet, and it is under some such form as the latter (or perhaps Kintbury) that the place would now appear. But the Devon maps know of no such names, and the Berkshire river and village are too far from Devon to be considered.

W. H. STEVENSON.

Literary Gossip.

ON October 1st Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish "The Gate of Death: a Diary," in which the author describes the experiences of one who has twice approached the end of all men; and a new

novel by Katharine Tynan, entitled "The Story of Bawn," which is a romantic love story in the Irish setting which the author knows well how to portray.

THEY will also publish on the same day "Social Silhouettes," which consists of a revision of the sketches of "Social Types" which Mr. George W. E. Russell recently contributed to *The Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Russell has a reputation alike for anecdote and for caustic observation of society.

MR. ALFRED KINGSTON, author of "East Anglia and the Great Civil War," is writing a "History of Royston, Hertfordshire," which, as the seat of a monastery and the country home of King James I., apart from its connexion at various periods with English history, has some claims to notice. The volume will contain a biographical section devoted to Royston worthies, with portraits, plans, and illustrations, and will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock, in conjunction with Messrs. Warren, of Royston.

SINCE Lord Roberts has given his blessing to the latest exercise in Germanophobe fiction, the moment is opportune for the publication of a counter-prophecy in a less fearful mood. Something of the kind will be found in "The North Sea Bubble: a Fantasia," by Mr. Ernest Oldmeadow, which will be published on the 25th inst. by E. Grant Richards. Recognizing that Germany has more Socialists than soldiers, and that Internationalism grows faster than the Kaiser's navy, the writer adopts an irreverent attitude to the German power as it will appear in the near future. It is explained, however, that Mr. Oldmeadow's "Fantasia" will present high politics "not in digressions, but as vital parts of an engaging romance." The scene is laid in London and Ireland.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S new books for the season include a volume on "Israel in Europe, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," by Mr. G. F. Abbott; and "Adonis, Attis, Osiris: Studies in the History of Oriental Religion," by Dr. J. G. Frazer. Travel and folk-lore are mingled in "The Todas of the Nilgiri Hills," by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers; "Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula," by Mr. W. W. Skeat and Mr. C. O. Blagden; "The Lower Niger and its Tribes," by Major A. G. Leonard; and "At the Back of the Black Man's Mind," which consists of notes on the kingly office in West Africa by Mr. R. E. Dennett. The lore of highways and byways is represented by "The Fair Hills of Ireland," by Mr. Stephen Gwynn; "Berkshire," by Mr. J. E. Vincent, illustrated by Mr. F. L. Griggs; and "Untravelled England," by Mr. J. J. Hissey. In philosophy "An Outline of the Idealistic Construction of Experience," by Prof. J. B. Baillie; "The Structure and Growth of the Mind," by Prof. William Mitchell; and "Studies in Humanism," by Mr. F. C. S. Schiller, are promised.

AMONG Messrs. Macmillan's forthcoming novels are "Her Majesty's Rebels," by Mr. S. R. Lysaght; "The Enemy's

Camp," by Mr. H. Sheringham and Mr. Nevill Meakin; and "Andrew Goodfellow," a tale of 1805, by Mrs. H. H. Watson.

MESSRS. DENT & CO. are issuing shortly "Constantine the Great," a tragedy in verse, by Mr. Newman Howard, the author of "Savonarola." The fall of the emperor's frivolous wife Fausta, and his short-lived son and favourite Crispus, are the occasion for a striking study of the character of Constantine, and the conflict between paganism and Christianity. The book is dedicated to an assiduous student of the classics.

MR. HEINEMANN'S autumn list includes a "History of Hungarian Literature," by Prof. F. Riedl, and a "History of Latin Literature," by Mr. Marcus Dimsdale; in "Illustrated Cameos of Literature," "Anatole France," by Dr. Brandes, and "George Meredith," by Mr. G. K. Chesterton; and "The Early Life of George Brandes by Himself." He is publishing new editions of the same writer's "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," and of Dr. Nordau's books, "Lies" and "Paradoxes," and his fiction includes "The Pulse of Life," by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes; "The Moonface, and other Stories," by Mr. Jack London; "Unemployed, Limited," by Mr. James Blyth; and a new novel by the author of "Joseph Vance."

AMONG E. Grant Richards's books to be issued this autumn are "The Voyages of Captain William Dampier," edited by Mr. John Masefield; "Heidelberg: its Princes and Palaces," by Miss Elizabeth Godfrey; "Echoes from "Kottabos,"" edited by two excellent scholars, Prof. Tyrrell and Sir Edward Sullivan; and "Queens of Old Spain," by Major Martin Hume. In fiction we are promised "The Miracle Worker," by Mr. Gerald Maxwell; "The Private War," by Mr. L. J. Vance; "The Broken Law," by Mr. Harris Burland; and "The Earthquake: a Romance of London in 1907," by Mr. W. Holt White.

AMONG Messrs. Hutchinson's announcements are "The House of Howard," by Mr. Gerald Brenan; "Under the Syrian Sun," by Mr. A. C. Inchbold, illustrated; "Memoirs of Malakoff," edited by Mr. R. M. Johnston (2 vols.), and "Talleyrand," by Mr. Joseph McCabe. Their forthcoming fiction includes "The Far Horizon," by Lucas Malet; "A Dull Girl's Destiny," by Mrs. Baillie Reynolds; "Guy Fulkes of the Towers," by Miss E. Everett-Green; "Smoke in the Flame," by Iota; and "The Strayings of Sandy," by Miss Dorothea Conyers.

MR. ROBERTAITKEN, who died at Cramond, near Edinburgh, last week, was at one time on the staff of *The Scottish Leader*, and for a good many years did valuable work in leader-writing and reviewing for *The Glasgow Herald*. He wrote a number of articles for the new edition of "Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature," and had made extensive researches for a history of the Knights Templars in Scotland. Bred to the law at Glasgow

University, he was widely read in history and general literature.

We notice with regret the death of Mrs. Cunningham Graham at Hendaye, in the Pyrenees. She shared her husband's literary tastes, writing with him 'Father Archangel of Scotland and other Essays,' while she was the author of a 'Life of Santa Teresa' and an adaptation of 'The Dark Night of the Soul,' by Father San Juan de la Cruz.

MESSRS. BLACKIE are publishing 'Girl Comrades,' by Miss Ethel F. Heddle, who has returned to the writing of stories for girls in their teens; and a story for boys entitled 'The Lost Explorers: Across the Trackless Desert,' by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, who is known as an explorer and as the author of 'In Search of Eldorado.'

MR. A. H. BULLEN writes:—

"With regard to the correspondence that has arisen out of your generous review of vols. iii.-v. of the 'Stratford Town Shakespeare,' I would like to say that this will be completed in ten volumes (not eleven). The last volume will contain a number of copyright essays by M. Jusserand, Mr. Robert Bridges, Canon Beeching, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, and others, and a sheaf of textual notes by myself. For the text I am responsible."

"One of the essential features of the edition being its production in the poet's native town, the imprint 'Shakespeare Head Press, Stratford-on-Avon,' seemed a more satisfactory means of identification than the name of the 'Stratford Town Shakespeare'—which might be merely a fancy title."

MESSRS. G. BELL & SON'S new educational books include 'Junior Practical Mathematics,' by Mr. W. J. Stainer; 'Experimental Geometry,' by Mr. W. M. Baker and Mr. A. A. Bourne; 'A First Year's Course in Practical Physics,' by Mr. James Sinclair; 'A French Historical Reader,' by Mr. R. N. Adair; and 'A First French Reader,' by Mr. R. P. Atherton.

WITH regard to the letter published by Mr. Chesson concerning his wife's 'Selected Poems,' in our columns last week, we understand that Messrs. Alston Rivers did not wait for further additions to the glossary after a second revise had been submitted, on the ground that the book had already been seriously delayed, and that such delay was likely to injure its prospects with the public. The firm were not responsible for the idea of publishing the book or the terms in which it was announced; and as its publication was not a speculation of possible profit for them, the edition was announced before an agreement had been signed. In view of Mr. Chesson's letter, Messrs. Rivers wish the public to understand that whilst the publisher was responsible for the cost of production, the entire profits were to be devoted to the fund announced.

MR. WILLIAM JAGGARD writes regarding the Index to 'Book-Prices Current':—

"In reply to Mr. Roberts's thoughtful reminder of last week, may I say that a sub-index of library owners, 1887-1906, is already in shape, and will be added to the 'Second General Index'? I am nevertheless obliged by his courtesy. The omission of this (and more important lists) in the

'First Index' was entirely due to exigencies of time and space. For nearly four years the work stood still, crying out for a worker, but no one came forward. My hands were already full; but it is said that 'the busy man most readily finds time.' I am glad to hear from so capable a judge that the 'First Index' proves useful, and am sanguine that the second will be doubly so."

AMONGST the papers in *Chambers's Journal* for October are 'Golf of Yesterday and To-day,' by Mr. F. Kinloch; 'Transvaal Treasure Hunts,' by Mr. Douglas Blackburn; and 'The Passing of the Duel,' by Mr. Alfred Fellowes.

THE oldest of French journalists, M. Philibert Audebrand, died in Paris on Monday at the advanced age of ninety. From 1842 to 1848 he was a parliamentary reporter, and wrote innumerable *chroniques* and *causeries* for various papers. He edited, or was a leading contributor to, many journals, notably *Tam-Tam*, *L'Entr'acte*, *Vert-Vert*, *Charivari*, *Le Corsaire*, and *Le Figaro*. He founded the *Gazette de Paris*. He wrote a great number of books, many of which are novels long since forgotten, but others—such as 'Mémoires d'un Passant,' 'Petits Mémoires du XIX^e Siècle,' and 'Romanciers et Viveurs'—may be remembered.

MESSRS. BAKER & SON, of Clifton, will publish on October 1st a small volume entitled 'Some Little Quakers in their Nursery.'

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include a Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the papers of Lord Verulam (price 1s. net). Sir Harbottle Grimston is the chief figure. His copy of "My Speech on the Election Day at Colchester, 1639," and other speeches, with local references to "old King Coell," are good reading.

WE note the appearance of the following: Report of the Civil Service Commissioners (4*½*d.); Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland (4s. 2d.); Report of the President of Queen's College, Cork (2*½*d.); and Ordinance of Glasgow University instituting a Degree in Pharmacy (1d.), and of St. Andrews on Degrees in Agriculture (1d.). A Return as to Education in the United Kingdom gives comparisons between the three kingdoms in numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils (1*½*d.); and the Leicester and neighbouring counties part of the Return of Non-Provided Schools is published (8d.).

SCIENCE



BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

Handbook of Flower Pollination. Based upon Hermann Müller's Work 'The Fertilisation of Flowers by Insects' by Paul Knuth. Translated by J. R. Ainsworth Davis.—Vol. I. *Introduction and Literature.* With 81 Figures in the Text. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—"This is a text-book, not for students, but for professors," was the remark

once made to us by a German professor about a similar volume, and it would apply equally to this valuable work. Unfortunately English publications of this type are rare, and our text-books for professors of botany are for the most part translations of German classics. That this should be the case is a reproach to our leading scholars. They appear to lack, however, only that painstaking concentration necessary for the compilation of such exhaustive volumes, not the knowledge, or the power to do original research.

The series of translations of the most important German works edited by Prof. Bayley Balfour has been of great service to British botanists, and added largely to the resources of our literature. The present volume is the first of the three comprising Knuth's masterly work, which is by far the most comprehensive on its subject, and of world-wide renown. It will be therefore specially welcomed by the many people who prefer to read up a subject in English rather than a foreign language. The original first volume consisted entirely of an Introduction and Bibliography; the Introduction, however, is complete in itself, and gives a mass of ordered detail about the highly complex relations between insects and flowers. Based on the plan of Müller's work, it was published at intervals over an extended period; hence notes and additions to the Bibliography were necessarily added to the later volumes. In the translation these are wisely brought together, so that the bibliography of flower pollination forms one useful list, of which the references have been specially revised by Dr. Fritsch to ensure accuracy. To the text the editor has added several useful notes, indicating matters of importance that have arisen since Knuth's work was completed. In the arrangement of the text as well as the many text figures the original is followed.

The actual translation, which was begun by Dr. Gregg Wilson, but revised and completed by Prof. Ainsworth Davis, gives as literal a rendering of the original as the different idioms of speech allow. Excellent as it is, however, one finds slips here and there, though they are surprisingly few. To cite an example: on p. 31 the phrase "The pleogamous forms are very common" surely reverses the meaning of the original "treten sehr zurück." In a few instances also the choice of the English word is not quite happy, as, for example, on p. 143, where a colour is described as "saturated blue." This would be a perfectly correct translation of "gesättigtes blau," were the object a chemical solution and not a colour; to describe the latter, "deep" or "rich" blue is the usual term.

These points, however, are of trifling importance in comparison with the unforgivable sin of forgetting the index. It seems incomprehensible that any one accustomed to using scientific books should like to publish, with no apology for an index, a translation of a volume of nearly 400 pages, which furthermore is splendidly indexed in the original. Not only is the text index omitted, but also the equally essential index of subjects appended to the Bibliography in the original; while, strange to say, an index is given to a little list of but seven pages of zoological references!

The publishers may argue that a complete index will be given at the end of the third volume. That, of course, is necessary, but it is small compensation to those who may attempt to refer to this volume (which is complete in itself) to know that in the course of time, when the third volume may be published, they will be able to buy an index in it for the first. It was not, we think, an open question whether

an index was desirable with the first volume; that had been decided in the affirmative by the original author, and it was the duty of the translators to render the volume complete, text and indexes, as that author gave it.

How Ferns Grow. By Margaret Slosson. (New York, Holt & Co.; London, Bell & Sons.)—The title of this book is to some extent misleading, and those who consult its pages in the expectation of obtaining information as to the life-history and processes of growth of ferns in general will find their wishes only partially satisfied. What they will find is an account of the leaf-development in the sporophyte of some eighteen North American ferns. In any delimitation of fern-species it is necessary, says the author, "to take into consideration the leaf-development of each species." If this be not done there is always the risk that the student may treat different stages of growth of one species as if they were independent species or varieties. A clearer conception of the genetic affinities of fern-species can be formed from a knowledge of the entire series of stages of development in the leaf, and, indeed, in other organs, than from the study of isolated stages, however advanced. These stages of development are thought by some to furnish a clue to the genealogical descent of the particular plant. Others, like M. Casimir de Candolle, do not attach such significance to these intermediate stages. Fern students in general, especially those working in herbaria, have comparatively rarely the opportunity of observing the existence and sequence of the stages between the origin of the frond from the prothallus and the fully developed sporophyte. It is the object of the book to supply these deficiencies—at least in so far as the limitations of the author's plan permit. We have thus a descriptive account of the several ferns included—an account rendered more complete than usual by the insertion of details relating to the intermediate leaf-forms before mentioned. These may not be—indeed, generally are not—all met with on one individual plant. Hence a series of specimens must be examined, compared, and correlated. An introductory chapter on the development of the fern-leaf deals with these points, and will be valuable, not to say fascinating, reading to those whose interest in ferns is not concerned wholly with their elegance of form. The author states that the nomenclature adopted is in accordance with the "American code," but as that has been, we believe, considerably modified from time to time, we do not know exactly what modification has been followed. At any rate, it is startling to find our wall rue, *Asplenium ruta-muraria*, now labelled *Belvisia ruta muraria*; but this is not so disconcerting as one name given to our common hart's tongue fern, viz., *Scolopendrium scolopendrium*. We are glad to see that, while this name is cited by the author, it is not adopted by her. No fewer than forty-six plates, mostly excellent, are given, together with numerous illustrations in the text and a full index, so that we may confidently recommend the book to fern students.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments, Astronomically Considered. By Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)—In 'The Dawn of Astronomy,' published twelve years ago, Sir Norman Lockyer gave an interesting account of the principles and methods by which it has been possible to trace the ideas

of the ancient Egyptians in the orientation of a temple which they proposed to build. What renders investigations of this kind of scientific importance is that, on account of the regular precession of the equinoxes, they furnish a clue to the dates of the erection of these ancient buildings. Sir Norman has lately turned his attention to those remarkable monoliths in our own island, the most conspicuous of which are called Stonehenge.

Great care has lately been taken to preserve them from further injury since the time when, on the last day of 1900, one of the outer stones or sarsens (as they are called) was blown down in a severe storm. There are two circles of stones, the inner formed of blue stones smaller than the outer sarsens. And within these are two sets of stones erected in the shape of a horse-shoe, the inner one of these formed of blue stones. Now the open part of the outer horse-shoe faces the sun at sunrise at the time of the summer solstice—the season (as Sir Norman remarks) which early man would find easiest to fix by observation. Beyond the outer circle is one large monolith, at which a spectator, situated in the centre of the horse-shoe, would see the sun on the horizon at that solstice. It seems evident, then, that the erection was intended to answer the purpose of a primeval calendar. Sir Norman has carried out some very elaborate researches with regard to the date which would in early times be taken as the beginning of the year.

One very remarkable result is the conclusion that the original date of Stonehenge was somewhat less than two thousand years before Christ. It is impossible in our limited space to describe these investigations in detail. They are the fruit of long-continued study, which includes other archaeological remains of a similar kind; and some of the results and processes have been explained in articles contributed in recent years to the columns of *Nature* and other publications. But those specially interested in the subject will find the whole set out in detail in the work before us, which cannot fail to attract general attention, and will probably secure a large amount of acceptance from scholars.

The Electrical Nature of Matter and Radio-Activity. By Harry C. Jones. (Constable & Co.)—The present work first appeared as a series of articles in *The Electrical Review*. The aim of the writer has been "to present the most important facts and conclusions in connection with the work on the Electrical Nature of Matter and Radio-Activity as far as possible in non-mathematical language," and we think that he has produced a book which should prove useful to those whose mathematical attainments do not permit them to study the larger and more difficult works of Prof. J. J. Thomson and Prof. Rutherford. The first two chapters present a short account of the electrical conductivity of gases. Next follow two on the electric theory of matter and the nature of the atom in terms of the theory. It is unfortunate that these subjects should have been introduced at so early a stage, since their importance cannot be appreciated by the student until he is in possession of a knowledge of at least some of the facts of radio-activity, to explain which has been one of the objects of the theory. A reservation of this part of the subject to a later stage would have been more logical and instructive.

Next is described the discovery of the Röntgen rays, and a good account is added of the manner in which this led up to that of the Becquerel rays and radio-activity, to which subject the rest of the book is devoted. After dealing with the discovery and pre-

paration of pure radium salts the author discusses the question of the atomic weight of radium. He rejects the value 225, obtained by Madame Curie by direct experiment, in favour of 258, obtained by Runge and Precht by a spectroscopic method, and places radium in Group II. of the periodic table, in series thirteen instead of twelve. Amongst other reasons for accepting this value it is argued that, as radium is more radio-active than uranium or thorium, it should also possess the highest atomic weight. This does not necessarily follow, and is at least inconsistent with the view (which later receives support) that uranium is the parent of radium.

The production of polonium, radiotellurium, and actinium is next described, and chapters follow on the nature and properties of the α , β , and γ rays; the heating effect of radium; the properties of the emanation and its products; the formation of helium from radium; and the transmutation theory of Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy which has been advanced to account for these phenomena. A chapter at the end of the book deals with some of the more recent advances which have been made since the previous portion was written, such as the experiments of Messrs. Bragg, Kleemann, and Rutherford on the range of the α particle, and the investigations of the last named on the slowly decaying products of radium; and there is a discussion of various work on the "radioibe." To these already might be added a number of other important researches which have since been published; but in a subject so keenly studied as radio-activity, a text-book is bound to be partly out of date almost as soon as it is issued.

The work is remarkably free from mistakes of all kinds, and has evidently been composed with care; but there are some inaccurate statements which cannot be passed without comment. On p. 30 it is stated that "Thomson has calculated the arrangement of the electrons in a sphere of positive electrification which will be stable." The case of the stability of the electrons arranged in circles has been worked out, but, to the best of our knowledge, the case in three dimensions has not yet yielded to mathematical analysis.

Again, on p. 134 we find it stated that "if . . . a negative electrode is introduced into the vessel, all the excited activity is confined to this electrode." This is true in the case of thorium, but with radium emanation a small quantity of excited activity is always found deposited on the positive electrode. This is a remarkable fact, which has as yet received no explanation, and the attention of the reader should certainly be called to it.

We notice with much regret that the volume does not contain a single diagram. A figure illustrating the description in the text of subjects such as the rate of decay of radioactive bodies according to an exponential law, or of the difference between the decay curves of the active deposit from radium when measured by the α and β rays, would have been of great assistance to the reader.

Notwithstanding these defects, Prof. Jones has compressed into a small space a very good account of the most important phenomena of radio-activity, and his volume should prove of service to those who are interested in the subject, but can afford to devote only a limited time to its study.

Modern Steam Road Wagons. By William Norris. (Longmans & Co.)—Motors of all kinds for traction on roads have made such great strides in recent years that a book dealing practically and thoroughly with a very important class commercially of motors

for the carriage of materials and goods cannot fail to be of considerable value at the present time. The most difficult problems in connexion with heavy steam vehicles for running on roads are the design of the boiler and the wheels; but whereas suitable forms for the boilers of these vehicles have been carefully investigated, though still capable of further improvement, their wheels have not hitherto been at all adequately studied, requiring, as they do, in addition to a suitable diameter and width of tyre for a definite load, to combine silence in working with an absorption of shocks in passing over irregularities in the roads.

After an introductory chapter, in the latter part of which reference is made to the regulations about these vehicles issued in 1905, followed by a chapter on 'Roads and Power Required,' the important subject of boilers is considered. Of the various forms of boilers adopted, the commonest type is the cylindrical, vertical, fire-tube boiler with the tubes partially submerged, though boilers have also been made after this type with the tubes wholly submerged; whilst a great advantage of it is the uniform water-level maintained under all conditions of working, which is enhanced by simplicity of construction and ample space between the tubes. Modified forms of the locomotive type of boilers are also largely used, especially for level roads; but they take up a considerable space, and on steep inclines the water, flowing to the lower end, leaves the tubes uncovered at the other end. The boilers of several makers are described and illustrated; and this branch of the subject is completed by a short reference to boiler feed-pumps and boiler fittings.

In a chapter on 'Wheels' the present forms of construction are described and the requirements for these parts are laid down; whilst the author expresses the hope that before long, in view of the progress already attained, possibly by the interposition of a resilient agent between the road and the wheels, the mechanism may be isolated, and the excessive repairs and vibration be thereby reduced. The remaining particulars of construction of these vehicles are supplied by concise descriptions of the brakes, steering gear, and springs employed; and then details are given, with illustrations, of the steam waggons manufactured by ten different companies, and a short account of the general type of tip waggons. The regulations which came into operation in March last year, with reference to motor-cars exceeding two tons in weight unladen, and any trailer drawn by a heavy motor-car, are printed in full.

A very interesting comparison is given at the end of the book of the results of trials of haulage by motor and horses. In the first instance, supplied in detail by some millers near Preston, where sacks of corn were conveyed from the Preston docks to the mill, and sacks of flour from the mill to the warehouse, under conditions which the author regards as specially unfavourable to motors, the cost of hauling the same load per week amounted to 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* with horses, and 6*l.* 10*s.* by motor, or a weekly saving of 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* from using the latter. In the second example cited, where 7½ tons of furniture were removed for Messrs. Shoolbred, in a portion of a round journey of 82½ miles, by a 5-ton wagon, and also by two 3-horse vans, the motor wagon did in two days what the two vans did in three; and as a result of this trial Messrs. Shoolbred purchased the wagon. Though this class of work, owing to the time spent in standing under steam for loading and unloading, is unfavourable for good runs and a small consumption of fuel, the average

cost of a month's working in the removal of furniture at various places near London, with one of these waggons, was only 2*s.* 1*d.* per ton-mile, and a consumption of 1 cwt. of coke in 2½ hours. The subject is treated in a thoroughly practical manner; and the book deserves the careful consideration of firms concerned in the haulage of heavy loads on ordinary roads, and should lead to a large extension of the employment of motor waggons for such purposes.

Joutel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage, 1684-7 (Albany, N.Y., J. McDonough), is another reprint of the first English translation published in 1714, and not a translation of the fuller and more authentic text published by P. Margry in 1879. This seems a pity. An appreciative account of La Salle's life-work by the editor, Dr. H. R. Stiles, and a 'Bibliography of the Discovery of the Mississippi,' by Mr. A. C. Griffin, chief "Biographer" of the Library of Congress, form welcome additions. It is curious that neither of them refers to the early travels of Chouart and Radisson, who reached the upper Mississippi many years before Jolliet and Marquette, and whose accounts were for the first time published by N. E. Dionne in 1884.

Science Gossip.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing this autumn the following volumes of 'The World's History': Vol. V., 'Eastern Europe'; Vol. VI., 'The Teuton and Latin Races'; and Vol. VIII., 'Western Europe since 1600—the Atlantic Ocean,' completing the work. He also announces 'A Handbook of Metabolism,' 3 vols., by Dr. Carl von Noorden, the English version edited by Dr. Walker Hall; and two books by Prof. Metchnikoff, 'Medical Hygiene,' and 'The Nature of Man,' edited by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell. Scientific, but intended for non-technical readers, is 'Motors and Men,' by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., illustrated by his own photographs.

We regret to hear of the death, by his own hand, of Dr. Ludwig Boltzmann, Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Vienna. Besides holding the position of Professor at the Universities of Berlin, Munich, and Leipsic, Dr. Boltzmann was an honorary member of the Royal Institution and a Privy Councillor of the Austrian Empire. He was the author of many learned articles and of a 'Manual of Analytical Mechanics, Electricity,' &c. His death at the age of sixty-two, following upon the suicide some two months ago of Prof. Drude, of Berlin, is perhaps evidence of the confusion that the late discoveries in physics have brought about in the ideas of scholars educated in the earlier theories.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers is a First Report of the Meteorological Committee (for year ending 31st March last) (1*s.* 4*d.*). The appointment of Mr. Gold, third Wrangler in 1903, to a new post, as Superintendent of Instruments, which are now supplied to the navy, the mercantile marine, and colonial Governments, is noted. The Report contains a valuable scientific paper on wind velocity.

ANOTHER annual Parliamentary Paper is the Report of the Chief Inspector of Alkali Works, which includes, as usual, the manufacture of chemical manures, sulphuric acid, ammonia, tar, and other processes producing deleterious fumes (price 8*d.*).

DR. AND MRS. BULLOCK-WORKMAN, who have been mountaineering in the Kashmir Himalayas, reached some great altitudes.

For two nights they encamped, with their seven Italian guides and porters, at an altitude of over 21,000 feet in the Nun Kun range, which is declared to be the highest camp yet made by mountaineers. On one occasion Dr. Bullock-Workman, accompanied by a guide and a porter, ascended a peak in the same range of over 23,000 feet.

AN historic landmark is about to disappear with the demolition of the little eminence near Ulm known as the "roc Napoléon," from which the Emperor watched the march past of the garrison under General Mack on October 20th, 1805. In consequence of the doubling of the line of railway between Ulm and Singnaringen this rock is to be blown up; but it is alleged that the real motive of the German authorities in this action is the desire to remove the memorial of a French victory in Germany.

SIX new small planets are announced from the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: three were photographed by Prof. Max Wolf and one by Herr Kopff on the 22nd ult., one by Prof. Wolf on the 27th, and one by Herr Kopff on the 28th.

THE photograph of Holmes's periodical comet (*f.*, 1906) on the 28th ult. was obtained by Prof. Max Wolf, who describes it as of the sixteenth magnitude, with a concentric halo, tolerably round, but brighter on the western side than on the eastern, and with a suspicion of a small nucleus. The place was then R.A. 4^h 7^m 24^s, N.P.D. 47° 32', and the motion in a north-easterly direction, so that the comet is now in the northern part of the constellation Perseus.

FURTHER observations are published of Kopff's comet (*e.*, 1906), but all describe it as very faint, scarcely exceeding the twelfth magnitude. According to Herr Ebell's ephemeris, it has for some time been receding both from the sun and the earth.

We have received the eighth number of vol. xxxv. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, containing a continuation of Prof. Ricco's account of the Italian observations of the total eclipse of the sun on August 30th, 1905; Prof. Mascari's statistics of the solar spots, faculae, and protuberances observed at Catania during the first half of 1906 (all the phenomena appear to show a maximum in March); and continuations of the spectroscopic images of the solar limb observed at Catania, Kalocsa, Odessa, Roma, and Zurich, during July, August, and September, 1904, as well as of the older ones obtained by the late Prof. Tacchini at Palermo from August to November, 1878.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Bells of England. By the Rev. Dr. Raven. (Methuen & Co.)—Dr. Raven, who is well known as the best living authority on campanology, and who has produced more than one good book on the bells of East Anglia, has in this volume of the "Antiquary's Books" brought together a great variety of well-arranged material, culled from upwards of half a century's study of English belfries and bell records. The result is a most readable and at the same time scholarly book, which is brightened by a variety of timely and often original illustrations, many of them taken from early manuscripts in the British Museum. It is a work that can scarcely fail to give satisfaction to any who are interested in the story of bells,

whether experts or novices. The Celtic, Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor use of bells, and the history of the later foundries, are fully discussed; whilst other chapters tell of particular dedications, of change-ringing, of chime barrels and carillons, of handbells or tintinnabula, of bell usages and laws, and of the legends and poetry to which they have given birth. Many a fact and many a myth as to the bells of England are pleasantly told in the less technical parts of these pages; and as the theme is extensive, it is not to be wondered that we miss some things which we should have liked to read. Place, we think, might have been found for a few examples of the more modern instances of quaint records found on bells, such, for instance, as the inscription at Ashover, Derbyshire, stating that the big bell was cracked in ringing for the downfall of Bonaparte. Among old bell-lore there is no reference to the bell of St. Guthlac, kept at the Austin priory of Repton, which was supposed to afford a remedy for headache. Space, too, might have been found for the mention of the ancient and touching English custom of ringing half-muffled peals on Holy Innocents' Day, which tarried long in the west of Somerset. There is no record here of the remarkable incident in the reign of Henry III., when the clerk of Chipping Ongar, Essex, was killed by the falling of the bell clapper as he was tolling. The clapper, at the inquest, was declared *deadand*, and forfeited to the Crown; it had to be redeemed by the churchwardens for a considerable sum.

These are, however, trifling faults of omission, if faults at all; the critic looks in vain for sins of commission.

English Furniture and Furniture Makers of the Eighteenth Century. By R. S. Clouston. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Among the numerous recent books on furniture Mr. Clouston's singles itself out for special attention, not so much for the greater information or taste disclosed in its pages as for the author's unconventional views. He himself describes these as "revolutionary," which is rather to lose a sense of proportion. His preface is somewhat portentous, and he has the air of snapping his fingers in defiance at those who do not hold his opinions. For one thing, he is greatly concerned about the exact date at which mahogany was introduced. He makes out a good case for 1725 as the beginning of the claw-and-ball period, in which, apparently, Mr. Litchfield agrees with him, but not Mr. F. S. Robinson. It will be seen, therefore, that the book is scholarly, even to the point of pedantry; but it must not be undervalued for that reason. Mr. Clouston is an ardent student, and has his period at his finger-tips. If he may not be infallible in matters of taste, he can pick out the work not only of the masters, but also of the minor hands. Thus he is one of the few writers who insist on the worth of Johnson; and he gives a good deal of attention to Robert Mainwaring, Matthias Lock, Shearer, and others. Perhaps he is best in his treatment of the work of the Adams, whose important influence on English contemporary furniture he points out. He properly defends Chippendale from Mr. Heaton's intolerant assault on that famous maker, although recognizing that Chippendale was a tradesman and had to sell his goods; and he will not have it that Chippendale was influenced by Sir William Chambers in his Chinese designs. Of the four great designers we can gather Mr. Clouston's opinions from this passage, which is fairly summary in its criticism:—

"It is open to us to admire the grandeur of conception, the just proportions, and the archi-

tectural feeling of Chippendale, the ornate simplicity and unfailing eye for colour of Adam, the dainty grace of Hepplewhite, or the severe but absolute correctness of Sheraton at his best. It is, unfortunately, as easy to find fault as it is to admire. The flamboyance which runs riot through so much of Chippendale's work is so obvious that it barely requires mention. Adam is inclined to be finikin; Hepplewhite shows a most uncertain knowledge of the first principles of design, and Sheraton lacks the higher artistic qualities of imagination."

But is severity the characteristic of Sheraton at his best? The decadence of his "Empire" period is recognized, but Mr. Clouston deprecates too harsh a criticism, considering that the designer held out against the growing fashion till he was near ruin.

We have referred to the occasionally aggressive tone of the book. That does not affect its value, which is considerable. It will doubtless find its place in libraries among established books on furniture. The style is discursive, and touches many subjects, such as the history of the Church and the Latin language, which are not exactly material to the thesis.

The Talbot J. Taylor Collection. (Putnam's Sons.)—This handsome volume, which contains 187 splendid illustrations, is designed to reveal to the world the decorative treasures hidden in Mr. Taylor's house Cedarhurst, Long Island. Talbot House, of which a photograph is given, is built in the Elizabethan style, and is by no means pretentious, but its contents are invaluable. It would seem as if the owner had made a hobby of buying, not so much for the purposes of use as for "a collection." This book will, therefore, be mainly of interest to collectors, who are not always the same as connoisseurs. The house is especially rich in old carved woods, and in German and French furniture. It is not so thoroughly representative of English styles.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S *Official Guide to the Abbey-Church, Palace, and Environs of Holyroodhouse* (Blackwood) is notable chiefly for its frank admission—made for the first time in a work of this kind—of the notorious spuriousness of the portraits of kings and chiefs in the so-called "picture gallery." When Shelley visited the "beggarly palace," he wrote of these portraits that they must have been "the production of some very inferior artist who could not get employment as a sign-painter." The artist was James de Witte (described in the contract of 1684 as "painter"), who bound himself to prepare a series of 110 portraits "the haill [whole] Kings who have reigned over this Kingd[m] of Scotland, from King Fergus, the first king, to King Charles the Second.....and to make them like unto the originals which are to be given to him."

How the "originals" of kings who lived (if, indeed, some of them lived at all) before the invention of portrait painting were procured, no one can tell. The portraits, at any rate, are there; and the numerous visitors to the old Edinburgh home of the Stuarts are now assured, by official authority, that "all the likenesses and many of the very names of the earlier monarchs are fictitious." For the rest, Sir Herbert Maxwell has simply retold the story of Holyrood as it is known to students of Scottish history—telling it, however, in his own way, with a certain picturesqueness, and with an eye to the romance of the subject which gives a real distinction to the paper-covered booklet. Some excellent illustrations add greatly to the interest of a work which, if it had not been described as a "guide," we should have said lacked something in lacking an index.

THE CHURCHES OF THE HUNDRED OF CARHAMPTON.

I.

THE Hundred of Carhampton, in the extreme west of the county of Somerset, is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and on the west by the county of Devon. Its churches are not nearly so numerous as in many a hundred of smaller area in this and other counties, for it includes such large stretches of wild moorland that it could never have been occupied by a considerable population.

In a like area in several parts of England fifty parish churches might be found, but in this hundred we have only sixteen parish churches, namely, those of the two well-known market towns of Dunster and Minehead, of the little town of Porlock, and of the villages of Carhampton (with chapel of Rodhuish), Culbone, Cutcombe, Exford, Luccombe, Luxborough, Oare, Selworthy, Stoke-Pero, Timberscombe, Trebrough, Withycombe, and Wootton Courtney. There are also two ancient chapels, happily restored to their original use, as well as the remains of several others. These churches have, as will be seen, very considerable and diversified interests of their own; but one of the chief joys of visiting them is to be found in the exceeding beauty of the scenery that has to be traversed. It would be difficult to surpass the beauty of the sea-line of this hundred, particularly of the Bay of Porlock, anywhere round our coast, whilst the glorious valley of the Horner, stretching up past Cloutsham Ball to Dunkery Beacon, the highest point of Exmoor, is almost unrivaled for the varied charm of its inland loveliness.

Two of this group of West Somerset churches have most unusual dedications. The church in the centre of Porlock town is dedicated to St. Dubricius, whilst the tiny church of Kitnore, hidden away in a deep cleft running down into the sea, has almost entirely lost its old name, acquiring that of St. Culbone, the patron saint of this early shrine. It is an axiom among genuine ecclesiologists to look carefully for early remains where there are early and unusual dedications. This notion is confirmed by the result of careful search in the Carhampton Hundred. It is only at Porlock and Kitnore or Culbone that I have been able to trace pre-Norman work. So far as Porlock itself is concerned, it is of particular interest to note its association with the great Welsh archbishop of the sixth century. The other five dedications that have survived in his name are to be found in Monmouthshire and Herefordshire. In this case it would appear likely that Dubricius crossed over the waters of the Bristol Channel from Glamorganshire on a missionary enterprise, landing in Porlock Bay, and that the church founded there took its name after the archbishop's death. The tradition that was still current here some fifty years ago made Culbone the name of a brother priest who accompanied Dubricius from Wales and tarried here, building himself a hermitage or oratory in the secluded Kitnore combe towards the end of his life.

Within the church of St. Dubricius, Porlock, there now rests a fragment of a pre-Norman cross in a founder's recess of the south aisle. This fragment, found during a recent restoration, is but small, yet sufficient remains to show that it formed part of a richly ornamented upstanding cross of knotwork combined with figures. It is not of the earliest forms of such designs, and would probably be assigned

by experts to the tenth century. A great attack was made on this coast, and a landing effected in Porlock Bay by a piratical band from Brittany in the year 918. Very possibly the original wooden church was at this time destroyed or abandoned, and when peace was restored to the neighbourhood the first stone church was erected. It is difficult to believe that those capable of the workmanship of this cross would be content with a mere timber place of worship. It seems likely, too, that a Saxon stone church of substantial character stood here and sufficed for a long period; for there is no sign of Norman workmanship about the present building, and it was obviously rebuilt in the days of Henry III.

As to Culbone, though it is hardly possible to believe that there is workmanship extant here of the days of St. Culbone, if he was an associate of SS. Dubricius and David, nevertheless there is evidently work pertaining to this diminutive church which is of older date than the time of the Normans. Culbone not only has the most picturesque and secluded situation of any church in England, but can also lay claim to be the smallest perfect parish church in the kingdom. There are one or two others whose walls enclose a slightly smaller area, but they are either chapels, or only fragments of the original church. At Culbone, however, there is a complete and ancient diminutive church, consisting of chancel, nave, and south porch, with a small slated spire rising from the western gable. The actual interior measurements, often wrongly cited in guide-books, are: total length, 33 ft.; width of nave, 12 ft. 8 in.; width of chancel from 9 ft. 7 in. to 10 ft. The walls, which are about 2 ft. 6 in. thick, though pierced with later windows which are of varying dates, are not later than Norman, and possibly earlier. At all events, there is Saxon work on the north side of the chancel, where there is a most noteworthy double-light small window cut out of a single stone, which is ornamented on the exterior, and has a bolt-hole through the centre mullion inside for the fastening of shutters. The outside shows clearly that there has been a small projecting early building in this place, which would serve as an anchorhold for a recluse, or as a diminutive chamber for the ministering priest. The foundations of this small chamber were extant not so long ago; it may have been the saint's original oratory, to which a tiny church was afterwards attached. The double-light window seems to have been set back when the chamber was removed. The whole stone out of which these two tiny round-headed lights are cut measures only 26 in. by 18 in.

As to the Norman work in the fabrics of these churches there is not much extant evidence; but here, as in other districts, the presence of several Norman fonts is a proof of the Christian faith and ecclesiastical energy of the conquering race. At Carhampton, whose church is entered on the Domesday Survey, the old Norman font has been unhappily rejected during a recent restoration; but it has found shelter in the old chapel of Rodhuish. At Withycombe church the font is of late Norman date, with cable moulding below the bowl. The old stone font of Selworthy is an undoubtedly plain example of Norman work. This font is otherwise most singular, inasmuch as it is carefully encased in an octagonal wooden covering, with panels of linen-fold design. This coating is probably of 1660 date. Two of the most retired churches, both within the confines of Exmoor—namely, Stoke-Pero and Oare—retain their small Norman font-

bows. In the former case the bowl has a diameter of 23 in., but the latter is smaller. Each of them is supported by a more recent octagonal shaft.

Of Norman work in the fabrics, there are the west doorway and western central tower piers of Dunster church, and the western tower of the bleakly situated church of Stoke-Pero—a parish of some fifty inhabitants, under the shelter of Dunkery Beacon. The core of this tower and its archway into the nave are clearly of early plain Norman date; the buttresses and the unfinished uppermost stage are of a later period. This, too, is the case with the lower part of the western tower of Timberscombe church. Possibly this is also the date of the lower part of Selworthy church tower, which is undoubtedly older than the rest of the fabric; but in this instance rough-cast and ivy conceal so much of the walls that it is difficult to speak with certainty. A stone corbel-head at Oare exhausts the noticeable Norman features of the hundred.

As to the Early English or First Pointed style of the thirteenth century, there is special evidence in the monks' choir of Dunster church, and at Porlock and Luccombe, and smaller but certain remains at Luxborough, Trebrough, and Oare. Porlock church was rebuilt on a good scale in the first half of that century. The tower, with its long western lancet and low double buttresses at each of the western angles, is a substantial example of that date. The body of the church consists of nave and south aisle, and there are traces remaining of lancet windows. The chancel, as may be gathered from a double-drained piscina, does not seem to have been finished before Edward I. came to the throne. From the tower springs an octagonal broached spire of great timbers covered with oak shingles. Many of the main timbers of the spire are possibly as old as the tower, but exposed shingles require fairly frequent renewal. In favourable circumstances they last about a century: these were renewed in 1884. The spire has a most graceless, truncated appearance, having lost some fifteen feet of its summit in a storm about 1700. Its ugly look had, however, endeared itself so much to some of the older inhabitants, that it was left unaltered, by an unfortunate error in judgment, during the extensive restorations. A local wiseacre, whose opinion was regarded as of much weight, remarked: "You can see a spire with a point anywhere, but this is peculiar to Porlock."

The chancel of Luccombe church was clearly rebuilt in the second half of the thirteenth century. A large lancet window has been reopened on each side, and there are a double piscina and a single sedile in the south wall.

The archway into the chancel of the much modernized church of breezy Trebrough is Early English. There are three shafts in the jambs, with good, plainly moulded capitals and bases. On the south side of the chancel of Luxborough church are two small, widely splayed lancets, and a similar one in the north wall. The lower stages of the tower are of like date—that is, fairly early in the reign of Henry III. This tower has been egregiously altered of late years, and spoilt by the addition of another stage, absurdly adorned with crossbow loopholes.

Another old tower—probably in the main of the thirteenth century—which has been, unhappily, nearly as much spoilt, is that of Wootton Courtney church. In this case a gabled or hip-backed stage has been added, out of keeping not only with the rest of the

church, but also with the architecture of the district.

From this and slighter indications it is clear that there was a general demand in this part of Somerset, in the reign of Henry III., for larger chancels than those of Norman and Saxon date, to accommodate a greater dignity of service. In some instances, also, the mere bell-cote of the west gable gave way to a bell-carrying tower.

At Cutcombe there is an interesting Early English font of Purbeck marble, which was dug up in the churchyard some forty years ago. It consists of a block of black veined marble 28 in. square, and has an exceptionally shallow bowl, only 12 in. in diameter. It is supported on a central shaft, with four small shafts at the angles. The small shafts were missing when the font was dug up from the place where it had doubtless been thrown by the Commonwealth Puritans, when the use of the old fonts was forbidden. These pillars have been renewed in red local stone, making a curious contrast.

Of the work of the fourteenth century, usually termed Decorated, there are no striking examples; but the architectural student will have no difficulty in detecting window insertions and a few other details of this period in the churches of Dunster, Minehead, Porlock, Withycombe, &c. The two-staged tower of Cutcombe, which lacks any stone stairway, should also not be overlooked; it is of the end of the reign of Edward I. or the beginning of Edward II. The small octagonal font, with octagonal shaft, at Luxborough is probably of the reign of Richard II.

J. CHARLES COX.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

MR. VINCENT BRUMMER, apparently a pupil of Prof. Jastrow, of Baltimore, has written a very interesting article in the *Recueil de Travaux* on an incantation tablet belonging to Father Scheil. The tablet appears to be one of the series generally known as *siptu bit nuru* ("incantation of the house of light"), a list of which, all from examples taken from Assurbanipal's library at Kuyunjik, is given in Mr. Leonard King's excellent "Babylonian Magic and Sorcery," p. 53. The present tablet, however, instead of being, like these last, in Assyrian, is written in Sumerian, and in an extremely archaic script which Mr. Brummer thinks may be as old as 3500 B.C. This is, then, a striking confirmation of the view formed on other grounds that Assurbanipal's spells were not originals, but copies and translations of documents in use thousands of years before. Moreover, the Sumerian title *E-nu-shub* does not, according to the same authority, mean "incantation of the house of light," but "incantation of the house not exorcised," i.e., of the house which does not need exorcism or purification because it is already pure. From this Mr. Brummer proceeds to the further deductions that the temple of Ea at Eridu was the holy place *par excellence* of the Sumerian religion, whence all other Sumerian temples were supposed to derive their sanctity, and then that Ea was the most important personage in the Babylonian Trinity or Supreme Triad, the later supremacy of his son Marduk being merely a political device of the priests who helped to found the city of Babylon by immigration from Eridu. Although there is much in this that is conjectural, the theory is plausible enough and amusingly worked out.

In one of the masterly reviews which M. Maspero usually contributes at this time of year to the *Revue Critique*, he takes occasion

to remark, concerning Baron von Bissing's and Dr. Borchardt's work on the Sun-Temple at Abusir, that the building, when complete, must have singularly resembled a Babylonian "Ziggurat," and also that an Egyptian town and temple of the Memphite period must have been very like the buildings of a Babylonian city of the same period as exemplified in the case of "Ur of the Chaldees." If this be accepted, we have one parallel the more to add to those of the cylinder-seal and the building with clay bricks, between the Babylonian and the early Egyptian culture. Whether this implies the derivation by descent of the last named from the first, or merely conscious or unconscious borrowing, must remain undecided. In a review of Dr. Breasted's "History of Egypt," already noticed in *The Athenæum* (see No. 4095), M. Maspero, while doing full justice to the good qualities of what he calls a useful and interesting book, takes the author gently to task for his too uncompromising Berlinism, and mentions in passing that M. Legrain's discoveries at Karnak have already cast grave doubt on Dr. Sethe's ingenious theories of the revolutions and restorations in the dynasty of the early Thothmes. As to the Berlin chronology based upon the supposed risings of Sirius, the Director of the Service says, with polite irony, that he has seen too many absolutely fixed dates derived from astronomical data upset shortly after their promulgation by others no less absolutely fixed, and drawn from the same sources, not to be sceptical in such matters. It may also be noted that M. Legrain completes in the current number of the *Recueil* the summary of his wonderful find of historical statues in the *favissa* at Karnak, and gives us the welcome news that the volumes of the Catalogue Général dealing with them are already in print.

Much important information which the Egyptologist should not miss is included in M. Victor Loret's Musée Guimet lecture on "L'Égypte au Temps du Totémisme." Although one finds it very hard to believe that the objects in the Negadah vase-paintings are not galleys, but stockaded villages, and that the *netr* sign is not an axe, but an ensign, these are not very essential parts of his theory, which is, briefly, that the gods of the Egyptians were the totems of the different Egyptian clans before they were worshipped as gods. The theory, which is set forth with all M. Loret's accustomed skill and wealth of illustration, has much to recommend it, and would certainly explain that worship of animals which ever since Roman times has formed one of the standing puzzles of Egyptian religion. The examples which he takes from the so-called slate "palettes" and other relics of archaic times are convincing enough; but he is not altogether so satisfactory when he comes to define the meaning of "totem." To speak of the emblem as a "signe de ralliement" and an "attribut ethnique" does not take us the whole way, unless he can explain why one clan should choose one emblem, and another, another. It is easy to understand, for instance, why the royal tribe should call itself "the Hawks" and another "the Elephants," and such names can be paralleled by the usage of Red Indians and other races. But why should any body of men call themselves the "Tresses of Hair" or the "Crossed Arrows," as, according to M. Loret's theory, two of the Egyptian tribes must have done? An opponent of the totemistic theory of religion might surely reply that it was because the tribe worshipped, for other reasons, gods of whom the objects in question were, for some reason or another, the emblems, that they gathered under their banners, in the

way that we hear under Rameses II. of a Regiment of Amen, a Regiment of Ptah, and the like. Yet the longer one studies M. Loret's theory, the more interesting and probable does it become.

The late exhibition of the Egypt Exploration Fund at King's College was distinguished from those of earlier years by a series of lectures illustrated by lantern-slides, the three lecturers being Dr. Naville, Mr. H. R. Hall, and Mr. Currey. Dr. Naville's discourse was in effect a description of the work at Deir el-Bahari; but Mr. Hall gave a very interesting account of the connexion between early Greece and Egypt—a connexion which he asserted to be proved so far as Twelfth Dynasty times are concerned, and to be very probable for neolithic ones. His idea, which he broached last year in *The Journal for Hellenic Studies*, is that the earliest civilization of both countries was neither Semitic nor Aryan, but was derived from Prof. Sergi's Mediterranean race, of whom he considers the "darkdolichocephalic" Southern European of the present day the representative. He pointed out many likenesses between the Eleventh Dynasty temple at Deir el-Bahari, the Labyrinth at Hawara, and the Cretan Labyrinth at Knossus; while he concluded that such differences as do occur can be accounted for by the contrast between the ever-varying beauty of the Greek landscape and the flat monotony of the Nile Valley. Mr. Currey gave two interesting lectures on the Exodus, in which he likened the position of the Israelites in Egypt to that of the Bedawis who live about the Wady Tumulat at the present day. He thought that even a few spears in this situation may have been useful to the declining power of the Hyksos, and that the Hebrews probably joined some of the many Asiatic invaders of Egypt in the time of Mineptah or Rameses III., and thus brought about their own expulsion. As to the route of the Exodus, he pointed out that the fugitives must have passed near Tanis, whose garrison turned out in pursuit, and were later magnified into "Pharaoh and his host." Palmer's choice of er Raba as the site of the battle of Rephidim is impossible, as there would not be enough water there for the hosts either of the Amalekites or the Israelites, whose numbers Mr. Currey put at 6,000 men. He also gave a physical explanation of the crossing of the Red Sea, and his reasons for considering that manna was nothing but snow, which the exiles would here see for the first time.

Some curious points in the history of the Church are raised in the current number of the *Revue Archéologique* by Mr. W. R. Paton in a note on the inscription of Abercius. He agrees with Mr. F. C. Conybeare that "the Virgin" here specifically mentioned as *ταρθέον ἄγνι* was not the Virgin Mary, but the Church, which was thus generally symbolized during the first century and the early part of the second. He also thinks that the *χρυστὸν οἴνον* here mentioned was an allusion to the Eucharist, the adjective being a sort of common form under which the Church in time of persecution was accustomed to conceal the forbidden word *χρυστίανός*. Thus he would explain the *χρυστὲ, χαῖρε* so often found on Christian tombstones of the period. In this, as in other matters, the Orthodox or Greek Church has preserved the ancient usage.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE proprietors of *The Burlington Magazine* have decided to extend its benefits by bringing out an abridged edition of it on the 15th of each month, for the use of those lovers of art who wish to be up to date in

their knowledge, but have leisure for only a general survey. *The Shilling Burlington* will make its first appearance on October, 15th. It will contain a selection from the articles of the greatest popular interest in the current *Burlington*, and, like it, will be amply illustrated with photogravures, collotypes, and colour and half-tone plates. These features, combined with the sound scholarship of the parent magazine, make the new venture one of great interest.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS announce their early publication of "The Medici series of Reproductions after the Old Masters," which they regard as of exceptional quality. The plates will be printed in colour, and in exact facsimile, by a new photographic process which eliminates the possibility of error due to copying by hand, and the use of highly glazed paper. The first three plates of the series will be ready in about a month's time, and will be: "Head of the Virgin Mary," by Luini, detail from the fresco now in the Brera Palace, Milan; "Head of the Christ," after Leonardo's unfinished cartoon at the same place; and Botticelli's "Virgin and Child," after the painting in tempera in the Museo Poldi-Pezzoli at Milan.

PART V. of Mr. Sidney Colvin's "Selected Drawings from Old Masters in the University Galleries and in the Library at Christ Church, Oxford," about to be published, contains drawings by the following artists: Vittore Pisano, Leonardo da Vinci, Lorenzo di Credi and his School, the School of Botticelli (two), Raffaelino del Garbo, Michelangelo, Raphael (two, and one doubtful), School of Giorgione (two), Titian, Hugo van der Goes, Rembrandt, Dürer, and Hans von Kulmbach (two).

AMONG Messrs. Macmillan's announcements are "Crome's Etchings," a catalogue and appreciation by Mr. H. S. Theobald; "Costume, Fanciful, Historical, and Theatrical," by Mrs. Aria and Mr. Percy Anderson; "The Santuario of the Madonne di Vico, Pantheon of Charles Emanuel I. of Savoy," by Signor Melano Rossi; and a new edition of Mrs. Frankau's "Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints."

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing this season Vol. II. of "The King's Pictures," photogravures of the Windsor Castle collection, with text by Mr. Lionel Cust; "Versailles and the Trianons," by M. Pierre de Nolhac, with coloured plates by M. René Binet, which is also available in an édition de luxe, and a reissue in five parts of the successful reproductions of "Great Masters."

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON promise, amongst other books, "The Art Crafts for Beginners," by Mr. F. G. Sandford, and "Staffordshire Pots and Potters," by Messrs. G. W. Rhead and F. Rhead, both of which will be fully illustrated.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE one hundred and eighty-third meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester began last Tuesday morning, and, as usual, with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," under the direction of Dr. Sinclair. The principal singers were Mesdames Albani and Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Ben Davies and William Higley the last named taking with credit the place of Mr. Andrew Black, who was unable to appear.

In the evening Dr. Walford Davies conducted his sacred symphony "Lift up your hearts," composed expressly for the occasion. The first two movements are virtually instrumental; there are only a few vocal bars at the beginning of the first. The *Allegro energico*, written on classical lines, though full of thought, lacks contrast and climax; the *Allegretto amabile*, on the other hand, is a charming little movement, only it seems out of place in a sacred symphony. Next comes a "Soliloquy" for bass, which, however, proved disappointing. A *Largo espressivo* opens well with an emotional theme, and three "sayings of Jesus" are afterwards sung by the choir; but the simplicity of the music, though certainly a step in the right direction, brings it near the commonplace. The Finale, in which the old plain-song *Sanctus* is used as basis, is most elaborate. There are a few fine moments in it, yet on the whole the composer, looking after details in the workmanship, seems to have failed to grasp the general effect of the music. The effect is one of aiming at something without actual realization. To judge from the performance, the work, which is far from easy, had not been fully rehearsed; there was a want of light and shade in the choral singing, and even the orchestra—an excellent one, under the leadership of Mr. Frye Parker—was not always certain. A better rendering might show off the music in a more favourable light, yet we are of opinion that Dr. Davies has not used his gifts this time to the best advantage. The soloist was Mr. Plunket Greene, who made the most of his part. An impressive rendering was afterwards given of Sir Edward Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," with Miss Muriel Foster and Messrs. John Coates and Ffrangcon-Davies as soloists.

The programme on Wednesday morning included Bach's Mass in B minor, with omission of the first eleven numbers. There was at times a want of light and shade in the choral portions, and through heaviness the entries of important themes in the various voices did not always stand out with sufficient clearness. At other times there was not the requisite tenderness, as in the "Et incarnatus." Generally, however, there was much deserving of praise. The "Et resurrexit" was given with splendid spirit, and the "Osanna" was delightfully sung. The most impressive number was the grand "Sanctus," rendered with all power and stateliness. The choir is very good: the basses are the finest section, and next to them come the sopranos. The soloists were Madame Albani, Miss Muriel Foster, and Messrs. John Coates and W. Higley. Madame Albani, of course, only took part in the duet "Et in unum Dominum"; the other three were successful, especially Miss Foster, who in the pathetic "Agnus Dei" had the finest solo.

Sir Hubert Parry conducted his new work, "The Soul's Ransom," for soprano and baritone soli, chorus, and orchestra. In a stately instrumental introduction various themes are heard, which as the work unfolds gain point and meaning.

The style of the music throughout is dignified, and the composer expresses his thoughts and feelings in very direct manner. As in "The Love which casteth out Fear," which he wrote for the Worcester Festival, Sir Hubert's chief aim seems to be not to display his learning and skill, but rather, in the fewest possible notes, to intensify the solemn words. There is latent power in his music—a power which as the work becomes familiar will make itself more strongly felt. The composer's style is opposed to the fashion of the present day, and one is apt occasionally to mistake his outward simplicity for superficiality, just as, on the other hand, complexity of harmony and rhythm suggests to some minds profundity.

The opening chorus, "Who can number the sands of the sea?" displays breadth, and the soprano solo, "Why are ye so fearful?" is expressive, the fugato passages for chorus adding effective contrast, while the final chorus, "See now, ye that love the light," gradually grows in fervour right to the end. The most impressive part of the work is, however, the setting of the dramatic narrative from Ezekiel of the valley of dry bones.

The choir sang very finely, while the soloists, Madame Albani and Mr. Plunket Greene, entered thoroughly into the spirit of the music assigned to them.

The concert in the Shire Hall in the evening proved highly successful. Two songs with orchestral accompaniment by Mr. Ivor Atkins were sung with intensity by Mr. William Higley. They are entitled "Too Late" and "Thou art Come." Both are good, but the first shows the greater individuality. Then there were "Three Elizabethan Pastorals," composed by Dr. Herbert Brewer, who conducted. The first two are dainty, but the third, "The Morris Dance," is specially characteristic, and the accompaniment has been cleverly scored. They were admirably sung by Mr. John Coates. Miss Evangeline Anthony gave an excellent rendering of Mozart's delightful Violin Concerto in B flat, especially of the Adagio, which was played with rich tone and true feeling. A new suite, "Dreamland," Op. 38, in four short sections, by Mr. Josef Holbrooke, was given under his direction. The music is full of taking melody and fine points. The scoring, however, seemed to us in many places unduly strenuous in comparison with the title of the work. Madame Albani and Mr. Plunket Greene, who both sang solos, were received with marked favour.

Musical Gossip.

A SYMPHONIC poem entitled "St. George," and composed by Mr. Georges Dorlay, a member of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, was brought forward at the Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday of last week. Founded on Schiller's ballad "The Fight with the Dragon," the work in question is far too noisy. The composer, who is obviously an admirer of Richard Strauss, seems unable to realize the value of contrast. He uses the

orchestra with considerable skill, but should repress a tendency towards mere riotous display.

At Tuesday's concert was given the first performance in England of the episode "Ausfahrt und Schiffbruch," from Ernst Boehe's "Odysseus Fahrten." This is the first of the four tone-poems constituting the "Odysseus" cycle, which has met with much favour in Germany. The music is strong, well knit, and picturesque, and the composer has selected good themes, particularly the heroic one which represents Odysseus, and the well-contrasted gentle and tender subject which depicts the hero's longing for Penelope. The storm is ably painted, and, while effective enough, is not overdone.

The Sunday Concert Society's afternoon concerts will be resumed at Queen's Hall on the 30th inst., and will continue for a season of twenty-six weeks. The Queen's Hall Orchestra and the London Symphony Orchestra will play on alternate Sundays, the former under the direction of Mr. Henry Wood, the latter under Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Charles Stanford in turn. These orchestras will also play on alternate Sundays at the Albert Hall Sunday afternoon concerts, which, commencing on October 7th, will be continued for a period of thirty-nine weeks. Among the singers engaged for the Kensington concerts are Madame Albani, Madame Ada Crossley, Miss Amy Castles, Madame Blanche Marchesi, Madame Agnes Nicholls, Madame Kirkby Lunn, and Mrs. Henry J. Wood; and Messrs. Ben Davies, John Coates, Ffrangcon-Davies, and Watkin Mills. The instrumentalists include Madame Carreño, Miss Adela Verne, Herr Emil Sauer, Mr. Kreisler, Señor Sarasate, Mischa Elman, M. Jean Gerardy, M. Hollman, and several others of note.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
SUN. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GARRICK.—*The Morals of Marcus: a Play in Four Acts.* By William J. Locke.

WHATEVER results may attend the limitations upon the discharge of critical functions imposed by Mr. Arthur Bourchier at the Garrick Theatre, diminution of public interest is not one of them, and the play extracted by Mr. Locke from his "Morals of Marcus Ordeyne" may count among the most popular of London entertainments. Conspicuous as are the merits of the novel, the task of adaptation cannot have been easy. The pleasant air of erudition by which the original is distinguished can scarcely be wafted across the footlights, or when so wafted will hardly communicate the same delight as is conveyed to the meditative reader. Still, among the attractions of the play one of the greatest is the merit of the dialogue, which is sustainedly excellent.

What chiefly distinguishes the play from the novel is the limitation of the scene. The opening of the story, which passes at the school in which Sir Marcus is an incompetent master, disappears, and the action is confined to his two residences—his cottage at Surbiton and his town house. In the garden of the former he makes the acquaintance of the heroine; in Car-

Iotta's boudoir in the second act he receives the visit of Hamdi Effendi, and there, too, the elopement of Carlotta and of Sebastian Pasquale is plotted and carried out. An effect of this is that the suspicions concerning Hamdi Effendi have not time to ripen, and the intrusion of the Mohammedan into the action becomes almost superfluous. What is lost, however, in importance by him is gained by Judith Mainwaring, who is converted into an eminently attractive and sympathetic personage. Some diminution of vivacity as well as some conventionalizing of action attends these changes. Something like what has been done was, however, indispensable to endow the whole with dramatic sequence and to render its motive generally intelligible; and sufficient success is obtained to justify the course adopted. Enough of the gaiety and charm of the original survives to make the piece one of the most exhilarating of modern days. In the interpretation everything depends upon the heroine. An admirable exponent of Carlotta is found in Miss Alexandra Carlisle. To demand physical attractions such as those concerning which, in the book, the enamoured Sir Marcus raves is heavily to handicap her. The selection of Miss Carlisle has, however, the same kind of success as had that of Miss Dorothea Baird for Trilby. Miss Lillah McCarthy is excellently suited to Judith Mainwaring; Mr. C. Aubrey Smith constitutes an effective Sir Marcus; and Mr. Julian L'Estrange is a not too repulsive Sebastian Pasquale. Other parts are adequately played, but these are all which have much influence in bringing about the success which is scored.

WALDORF.—*Mrs. Temple's Telegram: a Farce in Three Acts.* By Frank Wyatt and William Morris.—*His Child: a Play in One Act.* By Frederick Fenn and Richard Pryce.

Of the two widely disparate works constituting the reopening programme at the Waldorf, the longer, if not the more important, is a farce of thoroughly old-fashioned and conventional design. Returning home in his dress clothes at a preposterously late hour, Jack Temple, finding a true statement of what has detained him received with incredulity, invents a story of losing a train and being put up by a friend, which is received with no more credit. Asked for the name and address of his host, he mentions a certain John Brown, of Peckham. Now this address of pure fantasy happens to be that of an amorous hairdresser. When, accordingly, Mrs. Temple, in order to bowl out her husband, wires to John Brown, requesting him to favour her with a call, she receives a visit from the hairdresser in question, followed by one from his jealous and suspicious wife. Meantime, the fact that a telegram has been dispatched having come to the knowledge of the husband, he has induced a friend from America to personate the recipient. Fronted with the real and the pseudo-John Brown, Mrs. Temple takes the wrong one for the right, with the result that a comic, if rather extravagant

imbroglio arises, further complications being developed. Mr. Allan Aynesworth plays brightly as the hero, and Mr. William Morris is mirthful as the pseudo-Brown. Miss Sibyl Carlisle is agreeable as the heroine. The whole is innocently amusing.

'His Child,' the idea of which is derived by Mr. Fenn from 'Lambeth Liz,' a tale of his associate, is a pathetic story of mean streets, and has remarkable actuality. Nursing amid much discomfit an illegitimate child, Liz receives from the wife of its father an offer to adopt it. This she is tempted to accept. Learning, however, that the father in question is dead, she determines to hold to all that remains to her of him. The two women—the wife and the mistress—are played by Miss Harriet Clifton and Miss Haidee Wright. The struggle between the pair is moving, and the whole is a faithful picture of life amid abject surroundings.

Dramatic Gossip.

In front of 'The Man from Blankley's,' with which the Haymarket has reopened, is now played a one-act comedietta by Mr. Keble Howard, entitled 'Compromising Martha.' This trifle is simple as it can be, but is well written and admirably acted, and constitutes a delightful *lever de rideau*. Martha, a dame of eighty-seven summers, surprises the curate kissing his sweetheart, but has her lips sealed by being herself subjected by him to the same osculatory experience. Very bright and attractive is the entire programme at the theatre.

MR. LEWIS WALLER will produce the new play 'Robin Hood' at the Prince of Wales's, Birmingham, on October 12th, and on the 17th will transfer it to London to the Lyric. He will himself play the eponymous hero, Miss Evelyn Millard appearing as Maid Marian, and Mr. A. E. George as Friar Tuck.

MR. BERNARD SHAW has written a five-act play called 'The Doctor's Dilemma.'

MISS LAURA LINDEM, a well-known actress during the last quarter of a century in London and the country, has died. She played in many theatres—Toole's, the Gaiety, the Globe, the Opéra Comique, the Criterion, Drury Lane, &c.—and was a sister of Miss Marie Linden. Her first London appearance was made at Sadler's Wells on April 16th, 1881, as Barby Haggatt in 'His Wife,' an adaptation by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones of Mark Hope's 'A Prodigal Daughter.'

In consequence of the withdrawal of 'The Sin of William Jackson' the Lyric Theatre has been closed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. B. R.—H. M. B.—P. S.—E. V.—J. A. J. H.—Received. M. V. B.—Not for us apparently. W. R. M.—Duly received. E. P.—H. J. E.—Many thanks.

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